The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXIV—NO. 5. MASSILLON, OHIO, JULY 23, 1886. WHOLE NO. 1,201.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

STRAW GOODS

WILL BE CLOSED OUT THIS MONTH.

SEE PRICES:

Men's Mackinaw Hats, formerly $1 to $2, for 50c to $1.50.

Manilas, formerly $2.25 to $2.75, for $1.75 to $2.25.

Mackinaw Sailor Hats, for children, formerly $1 to $1.50, for 65c to $1.15.

Boys' Hats, formerly 50cto $1, for 25c to 50c.

Spangler & Wade,

NO. 4 EAST MAIN STREET.

Business Directory.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielhenn's Arcade Store, Erie stre, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINOEHL, Attorneys at Law at Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. ste Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Le. Rooms Nos. 11 and 11½ Onera Block.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Attorney at Law. H. Beatty's block, in the rooms formey occupied by R. H. Folger.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds-r New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Pub. Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 Soh Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attion to all business entrusted to his care in Stk and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Co. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashr.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Mslion, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, es ident; C. Steese Cashier.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Cond Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections ade in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashr.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesale Cigar dealer Factory corner Erie and Fremont streets.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and sil dealer in Cigars. Factory a store on No. 59 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medies, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera Hse, Massillon, Ohio.

DENTISTS.

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Sou's store. Nitrous oxide gas adristered for painless extraction of teeth.

FURNITURE.

JAMES A. HACKETT, Furniture Dealer all Paper, Curtains, etc., No. 16, West Main

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchand dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. rehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

ALBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Hsion Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 2ast Main street Goods delivered free of charge

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreignd Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

H. B. GARRIGUS, M D. **Physician and Surgeon**
Office hours, 8 30 to 10.30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occed by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main nucie streets. Residence 241 East Main street.

H. C. ROYER, M. D **SURGEON.**
Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 9:30 A. M.
12 M. to 2 P. M.
5 P. M. to 7 P. M.
Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., MassilO.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homœopathic tice. Office No. 55 East Main streetsillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, ks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments. No. 5 South Erie Street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler. 5 West Main street.

TINNERS.

HENRY F. OEHLER, dealer in Stovenware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. 14 West Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND IDING CO., Manufacturers of Doosh Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

HESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers velty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill a.ning Machinery. Works on South Erie stre

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Thig Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable anction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Josephns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacth Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, mactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPAI Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs aneral Iron Structures.

REAL ESTATE.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, dealer in all kinds of Estate. Office in German Deposit I

GENERAL MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT—Lower; July, 77@77½c; Aug., 78@78½c; Sept., 79½@80⅝c.
CORN—Lower; July, 37½@37¾c; Aug., 38⅜@38⅝c; Sept., 39½@39⅝c.
OATS—Lower; July, 29¼@29¼c; August, 29¼@29¼c.
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork lower; July, $9.85@9.67½; Aug., $9.65@9.67½; Sept., $9.75@9.77½. Lard—Lower; July, $6.55@6.60; Aug., 6.55@6.60; Sept., $6.62½@6.67½.
CATTLE—Market steady. We quote:
Choice Shipping Cattle.....$4.75@4.95
Good Shipping Steers..... 4.50@4.70
Medium steers..... 4.00@4.40
HOGS—Market firm. Sales ranged from $4.50@4.95 for light; 4.75@5.10 for heavy.
WOOL—Active and prices better.
Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Eastern Iowa.
Coarse, tub, 20@23c; Medium, tub, 28@30c; Fine, unwashed, 18@23c; Medium, unwashed, 25@26c; Coarse, unwashed, 23@25c; Burry, unwashed, 14@15c; Fine, washed, 29@30c; Medium, washed, 30@32c; Coarse, washed, 28@29c.
Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas and Western Nebraska.
Fine, unwashed, 17@22c; Medium, unwashed, 21@24c; Coarse, unwashed, 20@24c.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT—Lower; No. 2 August, 87@87¾c; Sept., 88 88⅝c; Oct., 89@89⅝c.—CORN—Quiet; Mixed Western Spot, 47@47c.

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—Lower; July, 77½c; Aug., 78¾c. CORN—Firm at 36c for No. 2. OATS—Firm; No. 2 White, 38c. RYE—Dull; 61c for No. 1.

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—Lower; No. 2, Red, July, 77¼@77¾c; Aug., 78@78¼c. CORN—Lower; 35⅝@36c July; 35@35¾c August. OATS—28¾c cash. RYE—Quiet; 53c. PROVISIONS—Pork easier; $10.50. Lard—$6.30.

BALTIMORE.

WHEAT—Western higher; No. 2 Winter Red Spot and July, 85@85½c; August, 84¾@85c. CORN—Quiet; July, 45¼@45½c; Aug., 45@45½c. OATS—Western White, 39@41c; Mixed do., 36@38c.

MASSILLON.

WOOL—The clip of this county is about all bought up but what there is left is taken by buyers at 30@32c.

Wheat, per bushel	75
Oats	29 to 31
Corn	35
Barley	65 to 70
Hay, per ton	7
Eggs, per doz	8
Chickens per lb	5
Butter	10
Potatoes	40

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor deliciously.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., Chicago and St. Louis.

SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda
Almost as Palatable as Milk.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.

AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANÆMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results.

Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DRY GOODS.

WATKINS BROS., Dry Goods, Notions, Etc., No. 20, East Main street.

THE MASSILLON BEE HIVE CASH STORE, Special departments: Domestic Dry Goods, Silks and Fancy Goods, Notions and Hosiery, Carpets and Oil Cloths and Merchant Tailoring. Allman, Putman & Leighley, Proprietors.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in General Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main Street.

LATEST NEWS.

GENERAL NEWS.

In the Mexican Congressional elections the Government secured a large majority.

P. W. Chase, sheriff of Concordia parish, Louisiana, is a defaulter for $27,000.

The democrats of the Fifth Iowa district have renominated Ben T. Frederick for congress.

It is proposed to use the American gold dollar as the basis of monetary transactions in Peru.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has finally obtained an entrance into New York City.

The republicans of the Second District of Indiana have nominated Rev. M. S. Ragdale for congress.

The secretary of the treasury has called $4,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds, on which interest will cease September 1.

The report of the Illinois Board of Agriculture shows the corn crop to be nearly an average in area and condition.

A farmer near Grafton, Wisconsin, is excavating for a meteor which recently buried itself deeply in his barley-field.

The senate passed the oleomargarine bill by a vote of 37 to 24, after reducing the rate of taxation to 2 cents per pound.

It is probable that the chief political parties in Tennessee will pit the Taylor brothers against each other for the governorship.

Forest fires in Wisconsin ruined two hundred acres of cranberries near Tomah, owned by J. I. Case and others, valued at $50,000.

The citizens of London, Ontario, have arranged with the directors of the Canadian Pacific road for an extension to that city.

The convicted anarchists of Milwaukee—Hirth, Simon, and Palm—were sentenced to nine months each in the house of correction.

An emphatic protest against the closing of the port of Batoum has been forwarded to St. Petersburg by the British foreign minister.

The commissioners of Joliet (Ill.) prison have decided to let to the highest bidder, on August 21, the labor of 150 able-bodied convicts.

Anton Zimmer, a blind musician of Pittsburg, said to have possessed phenomenal ability in his calling, was killed by a train Friday morning.

Charles Mitchell, the pugilist, left New York for England with $20,500. Three years ago he landed on this side of the Atlantic without a dollar.

In the anarchist trial at Chicago the superintendent of the *Arbeiter Zeitung* identified the "Revenge" circular as the production of August Spies.

T. V. Powderly addressed the eastern association of green bottle-glass blowers at Atlantic City, and they voted by 42 to 26 to join the Knights of Labor.

A circus train on the Maine Central road was derailed by the breaking of an axle near Riverside, killing twenty-seven horses and badly injuring a poleman.

M. O. Van Fleet, the defaulting county treasurer at Norwalk, Ohio, was sentenced to six years in the penitentiary on his pleading guilty to forgery.

General Master Workman Powderly emphatically denies the report that he is a candidate for the governorship of Pennsylvania or for any other political office.

The Travis Shoe Factory at Welchville, Mass., has been closed by a strike of the knights because Travis refused to stop using a boycotted brand of leather.

The draft of an extradition treaty sent from London to Washington includes dynamiters, defaulters, and embezzlers among offenders subject to surrender.

The grand jury at St. Louis indicted six members of the house of delegates for drunkenness and bribery. Two of the number were arrested and held in $1,500 each.

The governor of Georgia has pardoned George Brown, a murderer serving a life sentence, for steadily refusing to take part in the revolt in the Dade county coal mines.

The Warsaw police surprised a body of Nihilists holding a meeting Sunday night, and a terrific fight ensued in which two police officers were killed and several wounded.

In the anarchist trial at Chicago, Officers Krueger and Wessler identified Fielden as a man at whom they both shot after seeing him fire on the police with a revolver.

Dr. Peters, the African explorer, proposes, after first conferring with Henry M. Stanley, to urge the construction of a line of railway from Daressalaam to the interior of East Africa.

A railway official predicts that by the end of next year the Wisconsin Central road will have its own track in Milwaukee and a line along the Penokee range to the iron mines of Gogebic.

The governor of Maine has requested the postmaster general to so modify the regulations for sending liquids by mail as to prevent violation of the prohibitory liquor laws of the states.

The net vote in Great Britain for members of parliament is 1,296,853 for the Gladstone candidates and 1,386,985 for the unionists. The latter will have a majority of about 115 members in 675.

In a forest just outside of Paris, General Boulanger and Baron Lareinty fought a duel with pistols. The baron took deliberate aim, and the minister of war fired into the air and left the field.

Thomas Manning, an ex-alderman of Detroit, charged with offering Councilman Raynor $1,000 for his vote in favor of the Brush Electric Light company contract two years ago, was acquitted.

By the end of July the track of the Burlington and Northern road will be completed from St. Paul to Oregon, Illinois, 356 miles. The road will not be opened for Chicago traffic until September.

The drought in Kansas is the most severe since 1873, the last general rain having fallen in June. A dispatch from Aberdeen, Dakota, states that the Jim River valley was relieved by a heavy rain Sunday.

The strike of quarrymen at Lemont, Illinois, is ended by compromise. The married employes are to receive the advanced wages agreed upon in May, and the single men will accept 25 cents per day less.

The business failures throughout the country during the last seven days, as reported by telegraph, number, for the United States 163, and for Canada 20, a total of 183, as compared with a total of 179 last week.

J. A. Oestreich, of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, killed himself with a revolver in a Chicago hotel about noon Monday. A short time afterward his wife and two children arrived in the city to meet him.

Chicago detectives have captured five men who have been committing numerous burglaries at Warsaw, Columbus, and Plymouth, Indiana. One of the gang is a lad who was put through transoms to open doors.

The secret-service officers are convinced that the recent post-office robbery at Minneapolis was perpetrated under the leadership of the "Peoria Kid," who planned the $27,000 orange-box robbery at Indianapolis.

Custodian Power of the national Lincoln monument denies the story that entrance fees are demanded there and that he ever spoke of the crypt designed for Robert Lincoln as the "hole in which his body would be put."

Fort Worth has been celebrating the tenth anniversary of the advent of railroads, when the city had less than one thousand population. There are now eight roads, and it is claimed that the citizens number thirty thousand.

The Union Pacific road, having fully decided to decrease to sixty-five hours the time from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, is endeavoring to induce some of the Chicago roads to cut down the twenty-two-hour schedule to Council Bluffs.

In the lobby of the house of representatives, Friday, Laird, of Nebraska, struck Cobb, of Indiana, a blow in the face which drew blood in streams. The difficulty grew out of charges recently made by Cobb that Laird had been concerned in a land ring.

James Dacey, a Chicago murderer, was executed Friday at Woodstock, Illinois, in presence of about two hundred persons. He was dead in twelve minutes from the time the drop fell, and his body was soon shipped to a Chicago medical college.

A dispatch has been sent from Weatherford, Tex., to Congressman Lanham at Washington asking him to secure government aid for the people of the drought-stricken regions of Texas. Hundreds of families are without the necessities of life.

The Western and Northwestern railway managers have patched up a peace, entering upon a temporary agreement in regard to rates which is to extend to Sept. 15. Meanwhile efforts will be made to perfect a permanent plan for the adjustment of all troubles.

A murderer named Beasley, who escaped from jail at Charleston, West Virginia, is still at large in that neighborhood, and recently lodged a bullet in the side of a farmer who had discovered his hiding-place. No citizen of that region dares to go unarmed.

The lumber-yard of Knapp, Stout & Co., of St. Louis, covering forty acres along the river front, lost $500,000 worth of stock by fire Sunday afternoon. Fifteen engines were called into use, and several firemen were overcome by heat. The insurance is about $200,000.

Eighty-five liquor dealers at Morrissanna, N. Y., have agreed to close up their saloons on Sunday. They have resolved to make an effort to stop milk wagons, horse cars, and carriages from traveling on that day and to close up all places of business save the newspaper stands.

The resignation of a desk in the treasury department by Assistant Secretary Smith is said to have been brought about by delegations of civil-service reformers from Boston and New York, who made charges of illegal action, and he gave up the place rather than suffer rebuke.

The first money received by the Cherokees from the cattle men for grazing privileges is now being distributed at Tahlequah. It amounts to $300,000, each full-blood receiving $15.95. A claim for a share is made by colored residents and the Delaware and Shawnee Indians.

A revolution has broken out in the Mexican States of Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon, and armed supporters are crossing from the American side of the Rio Grande to participate in hostilities. The federal government of Mexico has sent Colonel Parras to New Laredo with 250 men.

Ed. Z. C. Judson, known to the story-reading public as "Ned Buntline," who had earned $60,000 per annum with his pen, died of heart disease at Stamford, New York, in his sixty-fifth year. He was a naval officer before the war of the rebellion, and carried twelve wounds received in battle or in duels.

Governor Oglesby recently commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of George Panton, who killed William Smith at Elgin. The sheriff at Belvidere, fearing that his prisoner would be lynched, quietly placed him in the Joliet penitentiary ten days ago—a fact which has just become known.

Belzer, the manager of the Dundy County Bank in Nebraska, who disappeared with from $75,000 to $100,000 in currency and securities, took the trouble to beat his wife and then deed to her the homestead. Most of the stolen money belonged to certain parties, who remitted it for investment or loaning.

Early Monday morning flames broke forth in a tenement-house in East Sixteenth street New York, where seventy-five person were asleep. Two children were rescued by Policeman Cox, one woman was fatally injured by falling from the fire-escape, and a lawyer was taken from his room nearly suffocated.

The Bank of France has increased its gold balance about $73,000,000 in the last eighteen months and Germany has widened out its balance to a large amount. The Banks of England, France, and Germany now hold a total of $95,167,000 in gold and $60,427,000 in silver, being a gain of $9,400,000 in gold and $1,100,000 in silver in the last twelve months.

Eighty plantation negroes imported to Grape Creek, Illinois, to work in the coal mines have been sent back south by the labor unions at Danville. Under a decision of the Vermillion county court as to the coal company's leases, all the white strikers and their families have been evicted, and are improvising shanties and sod houses in the woods.

At Moundsville, West Virginia, early on Sunday morning, Henry Campbell, until lately manager of the Union coal-works, exploded a quart can of dynamite under a store in which Robert Ramage was sleeping. This was followed by the explosion of eleven kegs of powder in the store. Ramage managed to reach a window, with his clothing in flames, but soon expired.

Statements prepared at the treasury department show that the receipts of the government so far this month are decidedly less than expenditures, and unless an improvement occurs before the end of the month the public-debt statement to be issued August 1 will show little if any decrease. Payments have been unusually heavy, over $10,000,000 having been paid out this week on pensions alone.

In the Anarchists' trial in Chicago, Friday, the witnesses examined were Felix W. Burdick, a draughtsman, who presented a map showing the locality where the haymarket massacre took place; Inspector Bonfield, who recited matters leading up to the meeting the night of May 4, the movements of the police in dispersing the crowd, and the facts in connection with the bomb-throwing; and Gottfried Waller, who presided at the meeting May 3 at which it is claimed the slaughter was planned.

Samuel K. Gay, chief clerk in the Pittsburg (Pa.) pension office, has disappeared, and it is charged that he is guilty of forgery and of embezzling $20,000. The Cleveland police arrested a man whom they believe to be Gay in a house of ill-repute, on information given by a woman who recently came from Pittsburg. The prisoner says that he is Samuel Dennison, a commercial traveler from Buffalo. In his pocket, however, were found several letters addressed to Samuel K. Gay, and cards bearing that name. Those, the prisoner said, were given him by Gay.

A mass convention of temperance republicans was held in Indianapolis Tuesday, the attendance from all sections of the State being large. Speeches were made by a number of the prominent members of the party, and the sentiment of the meeting was decidedly in favor of a law permitting local option by counties, districts, or cities, as the electors might prefer. Resolutions condemning the liquor traffic and declaring in favor of local option were passed, and a committee was appointed to present them to the State nominating convention and ask their adoption by that body.

The 5,000 organized dress and cloak makers employed by the sixty or seventy firms in that line in New York have decided to make an effort to recover the wages received by them last year. They intend to strike at one shop at a time, and inaugurated the movement Saturday by a strike of the 200 hands employed by Meyer, Jonasen & Co., one of the largest firms in the business. At last year's rate of wages the men were able to earn from $15 to $18 per week, but by a series of reductions they now only earn from $7 to $10. It is said the employers will combine and order a general lockout.

The refusal of the constitutional convention at Sioux Falls, D. T., to follow the demands of Gen. Campbell and his faction and submit to popular vote the repeal of the restricting clause, so that the state machinery could be put in operation, is regarded as practically ending the work of the convention, although it will nominally reconvene Nov. 23, and it is believed will prevent any further attempt to organize a state without first securing an enabling act from congress. It will also aid greatly in making up the issue at the fall election between division or admission as one state. The popular mind is rapidly moving in the direction of the latter.

The Democratic State Central Committee met at Indianapolis Tuesday, the meeting being attended by representative democrats from different parts of the State. Senator McDonald, Governor Gray and others made speeches, and the troubles in the several congressional committees were discussed at length. The committee then met in executive session and fixed upon Wednesday, August 11, as the day for holding the State convention. The congressional muddle was further discussed in executive session, but the committee decided that it had no right to take action on such matter, and passed a resolution asking the State convention to instruct them in the premises.

A Columbia, Kan., dispatch says: The drought here is more severe than at any other point in our state, so far as can be learned. The fine prospects for corn a few days ago have been supplanted by utter hopelessness. Grass has dried up so that it cracks under foot like dried straw. Stock is suffering for both food and water. The situation all through this region of the state is desperate and the outlook discouraging. The usually thriving city is paralyzed, so far as business is concerned; wells and cisterns have given out, and water for all purposes is hauled from a distance and peddled from house to house. The immediate future is contemplated with dread, and most alarming auguries are fully justified by the present.

A. B. Thomson, the fugitive ex-cashier of the broken Provident bank, of St. Louis, left a letter directed to Vice-President Swain, in which he confesses his defalcation, and places the bank's loss at $68,054. He says that he lost his all in speculation, got into debt, and was forced by those who carried his debt to take the bank's money to pay it. He expresses great penitence, begs to be allowed to retrieve his lost honor in some other community, and entreats his friends to care for his family. He admits that two certificates of stock and a note given by him to others as security are fraudulent, and that he has taken $554 of Knights Templar money and $425 of Art school money. He offsets against his stealings his official bond, $30,000, and $15,000 in his safe.

Sheriff Parr, of Paulding, Ohio, was aroused at 2 a. m. Saturday by over one hundred masked and armed men, who surrounded the jail and demanded the keys. They said they had sworn to hang Bill Haley, who was inside, and the jailer would save trouble by giving them peaceable possession. The sheriff tried to parley with them while Deputy Sheriff Swain was trying to conduct the prisoner out by a side door, but the crowd saw the movement and seized Haley. They took the wretch a mile out of town and hanged him to a tree. Haley was a desperado, who some time ago got into an altercation with Matthew Crosby at Latta, a hamlet near by, and killed him. On hearing the news Mrs. Crosby died in hysterics. The people threatened to lynch Haley at the time, but he was taken out of the county.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.

JULY 14.—The senate discussed the river and harbor bill to-day.

The amendment reducing the appropriation for improving the Tennessee river at Mussel shoals from $350,000 to $250,000 was rejected—10 to 38.

The amendment proposing to appropriate $850,000 for the purchase of the Portage Lake canal and the Lake Superior and Iron company canal was agreed to—yeas 35, nays 21.

The amendment in relation to the Calumet river was agreed to.

The amendment accepting the grant of the Illinois and Michigan canal and for the construction of the Hennepin canal was adopted—yeas 27, nays 20.

Without progressing further with the bill the senate adjourned.

JULY 15.—The senate to-day agreed to the Mississippi river amendments to the river and harbor bill, as reported from the committee of the whole.

The amendment authorizing the secretary of war to establish harbor lines where the debris of mines and stamp works could be made was agreed to, and the amendment forbidding any such deposits was stricken out.

An amendment to increase the appropriation for the Illinois river from $100,000 to $150,000 was adopted.

Senator McMillan, chairman of the committee on commerce, moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert all the items now in the bill, but reduced 25 per cent in each case, and stated that while the committee favored the bill as it stood they believed the reduction necessary in order to pass it.

After considerable discussion the senate adjourned without reaching a vote.

JULY 16.—In the senate to-day the house bill increasing the pension of John Ryan and the senate bill granting a pension to James Noyes were taken up and passed, the latter bill being described by Mr. Cockrell as a mere act of charity to a colored preacher, who had only served a little while in the Louisiana native guards; but Mr. Blair said the man had also served in a colored regiment and in the veteran brigade.

The next bill passed was a house bill granting a pension of $25 monthly to Miss Mary A. Thomas, who had acted as volunteer army nurse and superintendent of nurses at Frederick, Md.

After ten more pension bills were passed the senate resumed consideration of the river and harbor bill, which was passed with the amounts reduced 25 per cent.

A message from the house was presented insisting on its disagreement to three or four amendments to the legislative appropriation bill. The former conferees were reappointed.

Mr. Pugh gave notice that on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock, he would call up the report of the committee on privileges and elections in the Payne case.

The naval appropriation bill was passed, and the Senate adjourned.

JULY 17.—Mr. Miller called up the oleomargarine bill—the house bill defining butter and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine. The bill was read in full. The question whether the bill should be now considered was decided in the affirmative—yeas, 28; nays, 13.

Mr. Beck moved to refer the bill to the committee on finance. It was, he said, a tax bill, beyond all controversy and as such should, under the rules of the senate, be considered by the committee on finance. It not only dealt with internal taxation, but it changed the tariff laws.

Mr. Miller opposed the motion, and Mr. Maxey advocated it. This, he said, was simply another effort to use the power of the government unlawfully to beat one honest industry at the expense of another. That was the foundation of the whole thing.

Mr. Edmunds said that to send the bill to the committee on finance now would mean its defeat for this session.

Mr. Beck said it was not an easy matter to get at a bill. The senator from Vermont had promised to report back the bill against railroad attorneys within eight days, but held it back for twenty-two days, and then brought in a burlesque substitute.

The motion to refer the bill to the committee on finance was rejected—yeas, 15; nays, 29.

JULY 19.—In the senate to-day Mr. Whitthorne introduced a bill to return the tax on cotton collected by the United States in 1865-6-7-8 from the people of certain states of the union to be held or used by such states for educational purposes. Calendar.

The oleomargarine bill was discussed at considerable length, but the senate adjourned without reaching a vote.

JULY 20.—In the senate to-day the chair presented resolutions of the constitutional convention of Dakota praying for the admission of South Dakota as a state, and for territorial government for North Dakota. Referred to the committee on territories.

Mr. Miller presented a memorial of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States, referring to the recent outrages and massacres perpetrated on Chinamen on the Pacific coast, with a letter from a branch of the alliance in China, setting forth the injurious effect of these outrages on Americans and Christians in the Chinese empire. He thoroughly indorsed the sentiments embodied in the memorial and letter. The memorial was read in full and referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Hale reported from the committee on appropriations the general deficiency bill, and he gave notice that unless the sundry civil appropriation bill was called up to-morrow morning he would ask to have the deficiency bill considered.

The oleomargarine bill was amended and passed by a vote of—yeas, 37; nays, 24.

The section as to penalties, as amended, reads as follows:

Every person who knowingly sells or offers for sale, or delivers or offers to deliver, any oleomargarine in any other form than in new wooden or paper packages as above described, or who packs in any package any oleomargarine in any manner contrary to law, or who falsely brands any package or affixes a stamp on any package denoting a less amount of tax than that required by law, shall be fined for each offense not more than $1,000 and be imprisoned not more than two years.

House.

JULY 14.—The resolution directing the payment of interest-bearing bonds with the surplus in the treasury over $100,000,000 was passed by the house to-day.

In the debate Mr. Hewitt denied that the passage of this resolution would give employment to a single man. Instead of giving employment to 10,000 men, 100,000 men would be dismissed from employment on the very first day that the public realized that the stability of the treasury was impaired. Mr. Hewitt said he knew of three of the greatest institutions in the city of New York that had accumulated more than $25,000,000 in gold as a preparation for the change they thought was coming from the change of administration. He predicted that four months after the passage of this resolution gold would be withdrawn from circulation, and the end would be fiat money.

Mr. Randall said this was not a silver question at all. It was a question whether we had the money in the treasury undisposed of, and against which there is no legitimate claim, to the extent of $50,000,000 or $70,000,000, that might be used in liquidation of the public debt. He did not

[Continued on Page 8.]

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"SELF OR BEARER."

By WLTER BESANT.

Author of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," "The Captain's Room," Etc.

CHAPTER V.

A STEADY YOUNG MAN'S EVENING.

That secluded corner of London which lies hidden behind the three great stations, and is separated from the rest of the world by the Hampstead road on the west, and the St. Pancras road on the east, contains many houses and harbors many families whose histories, were they known, are as romantic and wonderful, and as deeply laden with pathos and interest, as any moated grange or shield of sixteen quarterings.

One of these houses—for reasons which will be immediately obvious it is not necessary or advisable to name the road in which it stands—is devoted, so to speak, to the nightly conjuring of the emotions among those who are privileged to enter its walls. No melodrama ever placed upon the boards of a theatre arouses more fiercely and more certainly the passions of terror, anxiety, rage, despair and frantic joy than the simple passes of the great magician who practices nightly in thi house. It is nothing more than a tavern—a simple corner house, with a sign board and a bar of many entrances.

The spells, magic and mystery are worked on the first floor, which is let off for a club which meets here every evening, all the year round, except on Sundays. The members would meet on Sundays as well if it were permitted.

At seven o'clock the club opens every evening. It is not a political club, for politics are never touched upon; nor is it a social club, for the members do not converse together after the manner of ordinary mortals; nor is it a club founded for the advance of any cause, or for the promotion of any art, or for any scientific or intellectual objects whatever. Yet it is a club where conversation is always animated, and even interjectional, though sometimes monotonous. It is also absorbing, and it brings all heads bent together; it makes all eyes strained; everybody's face is anxious and eager; and it is so witty, so clever, so biting and epigrammatic, that at everything that is said some laugh and shout, and some sigh, weep and even curse. It is, lastly, a club which contains everything which the members want to make them completely happy, though, unfortunately, the members cannot always get what they want and what they come for.

There were eight or nine small tables about the room, each provided with a pair of candles, and each occupied by two men. There was a sideboard, or buffet, with decanters and glasses, cigars, cigarettes and the usual trimmings, behind which stood a young lady of bar-maidenly loveliness. For the look of the thing there were champagne bottles, but the customary drink was whisky or bottled stout. A dozen men were standing about the bar, drinking or talking to the girl. They were those who had come too late for a place, and were waiting their turn. The atmosphere was thick and heavy with tobacco smoke. There was also an open piano, but no one regarded it.

Among the tables and those who sat out there moved continually a man rather small of stature, but of good proportions, of straight and regular features, and very carefully dressed. He was now advanced in life, being perhaps sixty years of age. His hair was white, and he wore a heavy white mustache. A cigarette was always between his lips; his voice was soft, gentle and he seemed to have something friendly to say to every one of the members; his smile was kindly; his eyes benevolent; he laughed easily and musically; and there was not a man in the room who did not believe that the count was his own private, personal and particular friend. They called him, to show their great respect, the count. He did not himself claim the title, though perhaps he was a count in his own country, or even a prince, for he was by birth an Italian, and his card bore the simple name of Signor Giuseppe Piranesi. He had lost the forefinger of his right hand—in a duel, it was understood, about a lady, no doubt a princess. Everybody believed the count had been, in his day, a terrible breaker of ladies' hearts.

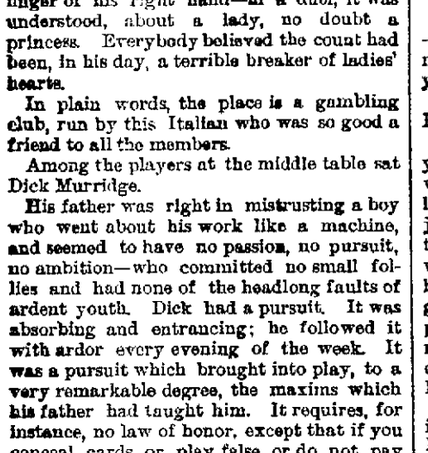
In plain words, the place is a gambling club, run by this Italian who was so good a friend to all the members.

Among the players at the middle table sat Dick Murridge.

His father was right in mistrusting a boy who went about his work like a machine, and seemed to have no passion, no pursuit, no ambition—who committed no small follies and had none of the headlong faults of ardent youth. Dick had a pursuit. It was absorbing and entrancing; he followed it with ardor every evening of the week. It was a pursuit which brought into play, to a very remarkable degree, the maxims which his father had taught him. It requires, for instance, no law of honor, except that if you conceal cards, or play false, or do not pay up, you are out-kicked. It makes no foolish pretense about friendship, philanthropy, charity, or any stuff of that kind. At the baccarat table every man is for himself. No skill is wanted; no dull working and daily practice in order to acquire dexterity, which would not be of any use; the whole object of the pursuit is to win money.

Of all the eager and noisy crew who sat at that table there was not one who was more absorbed in the game than Dick Murridge. The others shouted and swore great oaths when they won or lost. Dick made no sign. His face betrayed no emotion. The quiet gambler is the most determined and the most hopeless.

By the side of Dick sat—alas!—young Daffodil Cronan. He was by no means a silent player. His face was flushed with excitement, his hair tossed; his lips were parted, and at every turn of the cards he gasped, whether it brought him victory or loss, only, if he won, he laughed aloud.



By the side of Dick sat young Daffodil.

This evening it might have been remarked that the count was a good deal engaged in watching Dick's play. He observed two or three things. When Dick won he put his winnings into his pocket without a word or a sign of satisfaction. When he lost he saw the stake raked up without the least emotion. Further, he observed that Dick lost nearly every time. The luck was dead against him from the beginning. And this circumstance afforded him a certain satisfaction, but why, one could hardly explain.

At ten o'clock Dick rose from the table and laid his hand upon his friend's shoulder.

"Come," he whispered; "they will be expecting you at home."

The boy rose unwillingly. He was winning, and for the first time in his life his pocket was heavy with silver. But Dick dragged him from the table

"My young friends," said the count, as they left the table, "you leave us too early. But perhaps it is best to be home in good time. I hope you have not lost?"

He spoke very good English, but with a slightly foreign accent, and he spoke as if he really did take the deepest interest in their fortune.

"As for me," cried Daffodil, eagerly, "I've won a pot. "Look here! He pulled out a handful of shillings. "It's glorious!"

The count laughed encouragingly.

"Good," he said, "very good! Luck is always with the boys. At your age I should have broken all the banks. Come again soon. I love to see the boys win. And you, friend Richard?"

"It doesn't matter to any one except myself," Dick replied, gloomily, "whether I win or lose."

"He is silent," said the count. "I watch him at his play. When the others laugh, or when they curse, he is silent. No one can tell from his face whether he has won or lost. A good player should be silent. Will you drink before you go?"

Daffodil went to the bar and had a drink; Dick refused

"Do you want another advance, my friend?" asked the count.

Dick shook his head, but with uncertainty.

"What is the good?" he asked. "My infernal luck follows me every night. I'm cleaned out again."

"Dear me! I am very sorry. Let me see your account. You have given me three checks, each for twelve pounds. They were passed"—he glanced quickly at Dick's face—"without question."

"Why the devil should they be questioned?" Dick asked.

"Ah, my friend, yours is the face for the gambler. You can keep your countenance, whatever happens. It is a great gift. Steady eyes—look me in the face—full, steady eyes, and finger—so—took Dick's hand in his, and squeezed the fingers critically—"fingers that are sensitive and quick. Sometimes I think that fingers are alive. Why, if a devil was to enter into one of these fingers, and persuade it to—well, to imitate another person's handwriting——"

"What do you mean?" asked Dick.

"Steady eyes—steady eyes! Why, that the finger would imitate that writing to perfection. Well, as to our account. You owe me, my young friend, twenty-four pounds. Shall I make you another advance? Well, come here to-morrow morning at eleven. Can you spare the time? Come! We shall be quite alone, and I shall have something to say. Steady eyes, delicate fingers, hard and cold face. These are the gifts of the true gambler."

"What then?" said Dick.

"What, indeed! I fear they are gifts which may be wasted. Some day, when you are in trouble—some day, when you want money——"

"I always want money."

"You are in trouble also, my friend; I read trouble in your face." He dropped his voice to a whisper—a soft, friendly, murmurous whisper. "You are in trouble now. Confide in me. Those three checks, now——"

"No, no! The checks are all right, I tell you. Why do you keep harping upon the checks?"

"I rejoice to hear it; I was afraid you might have been deceived. But you are in trouble."

"I didn't say that; I said I wanted money. If you can teach me how to make it— But you can't, else you would make it for yourself. Why should you teach me?"

The count looked at his mutilated hand.

"I could make it for myself once, but I am—I am old, perhaps. I know how it is to be made, easily, by handfuls, and I can teach you how to do it, too."

"Nobody ever gives anything. What am I to pay for the knowledge?"

"Come to-morrow, and I will tell you what you are to pay. Come here at eleven o'clock, when we shall be quite alone, and— Ah, here is my new friend. My dear boy, I rejoice when my young friends win. It is our turn to lose. We are the old boys. The world of pleasure is all for the young. Come here and win more—win all we have! Then go and spend your money gayly. There are plenty of pretty girls who love boys with money. Go—sing—love—dance—drink! Then come here again and make more money. Happy boy—happy youth!"

"Come along, Dick," said Daffodil, laughing. "I have won fifty shillings, at least. Hooray! What a splendid game it is!"

CHAPTER VI.

THE TEMPTATION.

The soft voice of the man, his measured speech his calmly prophetic assurance that trouble was on the way, affected Dick Murridge at this juncture of his affairs very disagreeably. He could know nothing. Yet he spoke as if he knew.

For now the trouble was actually come. In a few days his father would expect something from him a report, a clew, a theory—something which might be followed up. If there was nothing he would himself take up the case. "Come to me," said the count, "when the trouble falls upon you. Come to me to-morrow, and let us talk."

He kept that appointment; he found the count in the club room, which, by day, with its tables put together and covered with a green baize cloth, looked like a board room, or a room for the coroner and the jury, or, at least, like a room for a friendly lead.

"So," said the count, "you are here. I expected you. Has the trouble come?"

"There is no trouble coming," Dick replied.

"It will come very soon, if it has not already come. However, let us talk business. You owe me twenty-four pounds. You have borrowed from time to time sixty pounds, and you have paid me in three checks thirty-six pounds. You want to borrow more. Last night you lost ten pounds, or thereabouts."

"How do you know?"

"I watched you all the evening. That is simple, is it not? Do you wish to borrow more money?"

Dick made no reply. He had lost more than ten pounds out of the check which Daffodil cashed for him—there was, in fact, half a crown left. Half a crown out of twelve pounds!

"All the young men who come here fall into trouble sooner or later, my dear Richard. I have seen your trouble coming for a long time. What do you expect. You want to enjoy life. Very well, then. Nature says that those who enjoy life must have money. It is reasonable. Those who have money are kings. Those who have none are slaves. If you win you spend your winnings on your pleasures. If you lose, you—well, you get into trouble."

"I never do win," said Dick.

"My friend, listen carefully." The count sat down and drew his chair quite close to Dick. "I have watched you for many nights. I say to myself, 'I want a pupil. Here is one who may be a credit to me.' Very good; as for the others I let them go. They may help themselves; but I am willing to help you. For you are different. I have found that you are hard and you are brave; you have no foolish, soft heart, and you have fingers—beautiful fingers, delicate, full of sense and life, which can be taught to handle cards."

"What do you mean?" Dick cried, with the feeling of attraction which a butterfly feels toward the candle.

The first lesson was the most wonderful thing which Dick ever learned. Yet it was a very small thing; nothing but a simple method of turning up the king whenever he was wanted, and a simple explanation of the fact that in professional gambling the outsider plays with the man who knows how to turn up the king, and therefore must, in the long run, lose.

"Come again, to-morrow," said the count; "meanwhile practise. Oh, I can teach you! But this is nothing. Understand that what you have learned to-day is only the very beginning of the art—the first elements. Persevere, my son, and I will place an unheard of fortune in your hands."

"What am I to give you for it?"

"That you will presently discover. I shall not teach you much, you may be sure, unless we understand each other."

"I want a pupil."

The lesson lasted until about three o'clock. It was so strange and so delightful that the young man actually forgot the trouble. That came back to him the moment he left the house.

It was Friday. He spent the afternoon thinking. He called it thinking. In reality it was putting before himself in lively imagination all the terrors of the situation. In the evening he went to the club. The count lent him three pounds, and he won a small sum. But how could he hope to win back all he owed, and if he did, how would that help him with those checks?

On Saturday morning he spent another hour or two with the count, and learned more. He now understood for the first time that he who plays at a public table has to do with a man who must win as often as he pleases, or as often as he dares, because he can do what he likes with the cards. For some reason of his own, the count was teaching him the secrets of the cards. The Saturday afternoon he spent in "thinking" as before. And on Saturday evening he went again to the club, and again he won; but not much. On Sunday morning he awoke, full of apprehensions. Four more days; he must invent or make up something which would keep his father quiet. He was so full of fears that he resolved to tell everything to Calista.

It has been seen that he told her nothing.

The reason was, partly, that he bethought him, on the way, of the pain and shame with which she would hear his story; and partly because, as he went on the top of an omnibus from Camden Town to the Mansion house, and again from the Mansion house down the Commercial road, there went with him a voice. There may have been something belonging to the voice, a disembodied spirit, a demon, an afreet—I know not what. But he heard the voice, and he did not see the afreet.

Said the voice: "To-day is Sunday. You have four days—only four days. What can you make up that will satisfy your father on Thursday morning? Four days only left. If you go empty-handed he will himself take up the case. If he does he will get to the bottom of that case somehow or other, before he lets it go. As for the count, you can keep him quiet. He wants you for some purpose of his own; he will teach you all he knows, and you can buy his silence. Nobody can prove that he presented the checks unless he comes forward. He is the only dangerous one of the three. But you must invent something—you must say something."

He could think of nothing. He was ready with no explanation, report, result or anything at all. In this nagging, uncomfortable manner the voice went on all the way from Camden Town to Shadwell High street, which is, as the crow flies, four miles and a half.

Then while Calista was talking to him the voice began again: "It lies between you and Norah. It must have been either you or Norah. One of you two did it. If you are not suspected she must be." Well, he, for his part, would not be suspected if he could avoid it by any means.

This was the reason why he spoke in so strange a fashion to Calista about what would happen. He was answering, though she did not know it, this voice which she could not hear.

He left the hospital, and got back to the early Sunday dinner at two. His father, for once, was almost genial, and talked freely with his son, which was unusual with him. His success in the matter of the Clonsilla inheritance pleased him. He was a landed gentleman: he had an estate in Ireland and another in England; he spoke of the land as one who has a stake in the country, and pointed out to his son that he was now an heir, and must acquire a knowledge somewhere of the law as regards land. This was all very well; but he proceeded to talk of the robbery, and of the care with which he himself would tackle the case if he had the time, or if he was obliged to take it in hand. This kind of talk made his son writhe.

After dinner Mr. Murridge, on Sundays, always had a bottle of port. His son took one glass, and he himself drank the rest of the bottle. With each glass he became more pleased with his cleverness in outwitting the doctor, and more eager for revenge in the matter of the robbery, so that he mixed up his own astuteness with the craft of the forger—his ducats with his acres.

"Find him, Dick. Find him for me—make haste!"

"I am doing the best I can," said Dick. "Don't hurry a man."

"Have you got a clew yet?" his father asked.

"Don't ask me anything. You gave me a week. I am not going to tell you anything before Thursday morning."

"Quite right, Dick. Nothing could be better. I hate prattling before a case is ready. But there is no harm in a word of advice. Now, if I had the conduct of the case I should advertise a substantial reward for the discovery of the three persons who presented the checks; once find them, and the thing is done. To be sure, there may be a ring of them—one to forge the checks, one to steal the check books and one to present them, and they would stand by each other. I wonder bank clerks haven't made a ring before now. They might use it merrily for a time. But I don't think there is a ring, Dick. The checks have been taken out of the book and given to some one who has copied my signature, and got the checks cashed by people he knew. Now, one of them is a foreigner, old and gray-headed, and wanting a forefinger on the right hand—wanting a forefinger, Dick. There can't be many men in London answering to that description, can there? Very well, that's my idea. You will act on it or not, as you please. But find him, Dick; let me put him in the dock. Let me see him going off to his seven years. It begins with a year on a plank, I believe, and solitary confinement on bread and water or skilly. The law is a righteous law which condemns one who steals hard earned money to solitary confinement and a plank bed. But he ought to be hanged, Dick. Nothing but hanging will meet the merits of the case."

Presently Dick escaped, and wandered about the streets of Camden Town. One thing he clearly perceived must be done at any cost—he must keep his father from taking up the case.

To him who thinks long enough there cometh at the last a suggestion. To Dick it seemed to come from without. It was a truly villainous and disgraceful suggestion, black as Erebus, crafty as the serpent and cowardly as the skunk. It had been whispered in his ear at the hospital. Now it was whispered again.

"You must accuse some one. It is your only chance. If you acknowledge that you have failed, your father will immediately take up the case himself. He will advertise and offer a reward. He is quite sure to find out the truth. You must accuse some one. Whom will you accuse?

"It must be some one who has access to the office; some one who knows your father's habits in drawing checks; some one who would get at his signature easily.

"No. Not the office boy. There cannot be a proof, or a shadow of proof, against the office boy. Who else comes to the office?' Dick waited while that question was put to him a hundred times. "Who else but Norah? There is no other. Norah Cronan."

Dick Murridge had known this girl all his life. When she was five and he eight, they played together; when she was ten and he thirteen, he teased and bullied her after the manner of boys; when she was sixteen and he nineteen, he began to perceive that she was beautiful; only a fortnight before he had told her that he loved her. And now he could harbor the thought of accusing her in order to save himself. Said the voice in his ear:

"The first rule of life is self-preservation. Before that everything must give way. A man must save himself at any sacrifice. Honor, love, friendship, truth—what are they? Shadows. The first thing is self-preservation."

His father had taught him this precept a hundred times. What was it he was going to do but to preserve himself?

How would his father take it? Why, that made the thing all the more easy. She was, if any one, a favorite with him. He trusted her more than any other person in the world—more than his own son. If he interested himself or cared about any one, it was about this clever, quick and industrious girl clerk, who for seventy-five pounds a year did the work of two men clerks at double the salary. If his father could only be persuaded that it was Norah, he would probably say nothing more about it. He would forgive her, and all would go on as before. Here Dick was wrong. Mr. Murridge, and men who, like him, trust few, and those not unreservedly, are far more dangerous if they are betrayed than men who trust lightly and easily.

He thought over this villainy all the evening. The longer he thought of it the more easy and the more likely it appeared. He saw a way of making the charge plausible and possible. He made up his mind what he would do and how he would do it. At the same time he resolved to keep on with the count. It might be well, in case things turned out badly, to listen to the proposals at which he kept hinting, with promises of wealth unbounded.

It was past ten when he went home. He took his candle, and, without seeing his father, went straight to his own room.

"Of course," he said, "I would not have her tried, or sent to prison, or anything. It will be quite enough for my father to think she's done it. They can't send her to prison, or any one else. If there are no forgeries to convict with. Then suddenly came a brilliant idea. "They must have a forgery to go upon. Suppose a man says a check was cashed which he did not draw; very well, then, where is your check? Produce your check." He did produce a little heap of checks and a check book. He placed them in the fireplace, he struck a match, and he saw them quickly consume into ashes.

"There," he said, "where's your proof now? Where is your forgery? The worst that can happen to Norah now, when she says I gave her the check, is not to be believed. It's all right now. They can't prove anything."

He was so pleased, pacified and easy after this act of decision that he went to bed, and for the first time for many weeks slept soundly, and without any apprehensions, nightmares, or dreadful dreams.

[To be Continued.]

A Bell that Belonged to Columbus.

The trustees of the New African Methodist Episcopal church at Haleyville, in Cumberland county, N. J., have received as a gift a small bell for the tower of their little church which is said to be a most remarkable and valuable relic. It was brought from the island of San Andreas by Capt. Elias A. Newall of the bark Eva A. Fisk, and its romantic history was related to the captain by the islanders. In the year 1492, when the war between the followers of the crescent and the cross culminated in the capture of Grenada from the infidels by Ferdinand, and Isabella transformed the famous Alhambra into a Christian temple, several bells were cast to hang in the lofty towers to ring out the time for matins and vespers, and among them was the bell which is now to call the dusky members of the Haleyville church to prayer-meeting and Sunday services. On the departure of Columbus on his fourth and last voyage to America it was presented to the discoverer by Queen Isabella. Columbus gave it to the chapel at Carthagena, on the Spanish Main, where it again performed its holy mission until the city was besieged and looted by the buccaneers in 1697. In dividing the spoils the bell fell to the share of the French ship La Rochelle, and was used on the vessel until, during a furious hurricane, she was wrecked on the island of San Andreas. A few of the crew were saved, and the bell was taken from the wreck to the island, where it remained until it was obtained by Capt. Newail and brought to the Jersey coast.

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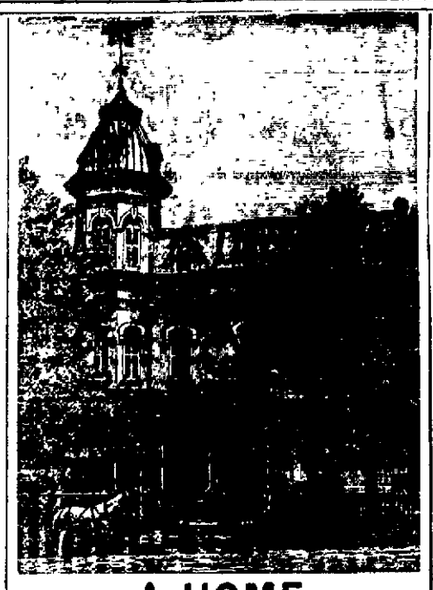

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You are allowed *a free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances for the speedy relief and permanent cure of *Nervous Debility*, loss of *Vitality* and *Manhood*, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor and Manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet in *sealed envelope* mailed free, by addressing VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

Newspaper Advertising.

DAUCHY & CO.,

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Make lowest rates on all newspapers in the U. S. and Canada. **Established 1867.**

SPECIAL OFFER. We will insert a one inch advertisement one month in our selected list of 225 dailies and weeklies, covering the U. S., for $260. Circulation 6,980,292 per month.

Send for catalogue. Parties contemplating a line of advertisements, large or small, are requested to send for estimate of cost.

MARIETTA COLLEGE

Marietta, Ohio.

The best educational advantages offered. Expenses moderate. Two courses of study. Free Scholarships to aid worthy students. The next term in College and Academy begins September 9th. Catalogues sent on application. 5-4t

CURE FOR THE DEAF

PECK'S PATENT IMPROVED CUSHIONED EAR DRUMS PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the natural drum. Invisible, comfortable and always in position. All conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. Send for illustrated book with testimonials, FREE. Address or call on F. HISCOX, 849 Broadway, New York. Mention this paper.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

38-6m

Wm. BOWMAN

Tin and Slate

ROOFING

Spouting,

And all kinds of

Job Work in Tin and Sheet Iron

All Work Warranted.

Shop on North Erie Street,

Near Warwick & Justus' fice

WM. BOWMAN.

March 10,tf.

What there is in a Bottle.

SMARTING Sufficient to stop in five minutes the smarting, stinging pain of 100 burns or scalds. It will stop the pain as soon as applied.

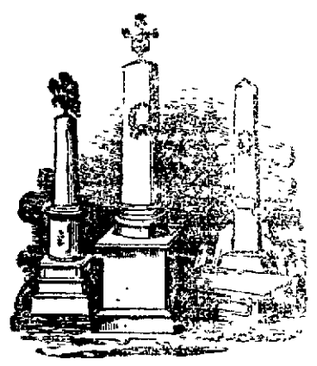
COUGHING Abundance to cure a score of colds and the coughing that often leads the way to Consumption. It WILL POSITIVELY ease a Cough in 25 minutes.

CHOKING More than enough to save a dozen children Choking with CROUP. One minute after the first dose the hardest attack of Croup will be relieved.

WHEEZING Plenty to relieve the oppression and wheezing of the most severe case of Asthma. The direct cures of Asthma by this medicine are proofs that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has no equal as an Asthma cure.

In the above cases Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil can be relied upon. It has given relief to thousands. Keep it in your house. There is hardly a week of the year it will not be useful.

MASSILLON Marble and Mantle WORKS.



HAVING NOW COMPLETED my building on the corner of Tremont and Mill streets, and made it in every way convenient for the marble and mantel business, and having it well filled with

CHOICE MONUMENTS and Gravestones,

of the latest designs and finish of both Marble and Granite. And having enlarged my

MANTEL ROOM

and fitted it up in a neat and tasteful manner and filled it with the latest and newest patterns of

late MANTLES & GRATES,

and having bought them of the eastern manufacturers for cash, thereby enabling me to sell either monuments or mantels at less rates than can be furnished from abroad, of the same style and finish. All I ask is an examination of them and their prices to convince you that you can do better at home than abroad

Works at old stand corner Tremont and Mill streets. Massillon, O.

Q. W. REEVES.

Real Estate!

James R. Dunn,

—Administrator of the—

Estate of Kent Jarvis,

—AND—

Dealer in Real Estate,

Offers for sale a long list of city property, etc., consisting of

Fine Business Property,

Well Located Residence Property,

and Nearly 200 Splendid Building Lots.

All for sale on the most Reasonable Terms

Will Build Houses

for purchasers of lots when desired, giving long time for back payments. Remember these lots are scattered all over the city.

Cedar Posts, Fencing,

—AND—

Building Material.

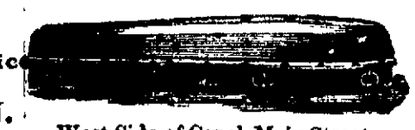
The Sippo Coal Co. has for sale a large lot of Cedar Fence Posts and Fence Boards which will be sold at greatly reduced prices. Also, a choice lot of building timber, joist and scantling, which will also be sold exceedingly low An opportunity such as may not occur again for years is now presented to those who desire to construct buildings or fencing. Call at the office of

SIPPO COAL CO

Massillon, Aug. 18, 1884-9

JOHN H. OGDEN,

UNDERTAKER.



West Side of Canal, Main Street,

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Opinion of F. D. M.

There will be no trouble among the Republicans in filling the ticket with good material. There is plenty that is available.

There will probably be a pretty lively struggle over the Supreme Court Clerkship. Reports here are to the effect that the contest tends to narrow down to three contestants—Mathews, of Gallia; Hester, of Van Wert, and Frazer, of Clinton. A gentleman from Wilmington thinks that Hester and Frazer will combine to defeat Mathews, and that Frazer will take his old place as assistant if Hester is elected.

Names mentioned for Judge of the Supreme Court are Joseph Cox and Clement Bates, of Hamilton; Marshall J. Williams, of Fayette; S. S. Knowles, of Washington, and F. J. Dickman, of Cuyahoga. There is little to choose between these excellent gentlemen, and geography is apt to have much to do with the nomination.

I hear that there appears likely to be no opposition to the nomination of Hahn, of Richland, for member of the Board of Public Works. No better man could be selected. He has been an earnest and faithful Republican, always ready to take off his coat and go to work.

There are a number of gentlemen mentioned for State School Commissioner, among them W. H. Vendible, of Hamilton; Eli T. Tappan, of Knox; J. P. Treat, of Ashtabula; Cox, of Scioto; Burgess, of Guernsey, and Findlay, of Summit.

This is a list of men any one of which would be satisfactory as a candidate, but with all respect to the others, I don't see what the Republicans want to go any farther for when they can secure such a candidate as Jay P. Treat.

I doubt if there is another man in the State whose services could be secured in this capacity, who in intellect, education, character and experience is better equipped for the place than he.

He is also well qualified to be a candidate, for he is a fine speaker and much given to active Republican work in a campaign. In an off-year an agency capable and inclined to stirring up things on the Reserve does not come amiss.

As for congressional districts, a well-informed gentleman thinks the Republican districts will be represented in the next Congress as follows: First district, Ben Butterworth; Second district, Charles E. Brown; Third district, W. D. Kemp; Seventh district, Henry L. Morey; Eighth district, J. Warren Keifer; Ninth district, Wm. C. Cooper; Eleventh district, A. C. Thompson; Twelfth district, J. J. Pugsley; Fifteenth district, Chas. H. Grosvenor; Seventeenth district, Joseph D. Taylor; Eighteenth district, Wm. McKinley, jr.; Nineteenth district, Ezra B. Taylor; Twentieth district, George W. Crouse; Twenty-first district, Amos Townsend.

Amos Townsend on Logan.

Said Amos Townsend, of Cleveland, to a reporter of the New York *World*:

"Nothing could induce me to go back to Congress. I find I am doing better in the railroad business. Yes, New York is getting to be quite a center for Ohioans, but Ohio brains and capital are found everywhere, nowadays. The Payne case has stirred up a very bitter feeling in the Buckeye State, and while there are no two opinions in the minds of unprejudiced men who have examined the evidence, there is no disposition among Ohio Republicans to boycott Senator Logan for his vote in the Senate against ordering an investigation. No one questions Logan's honesty, and there may have been reasons why he could not vote for an investigation by the Senate that we do not understand. A senator must be allowed great freedom in casting his vote, and he is certainly not necessarily a rascal because he happened to vote contrary to our expectations at home. Murat Halstead does not voice the sentiment of the Republican party in Ohio when he condemns General Logan. Black Jack will always be popular with Ohio Republicans for the great service he has rendered his country. About Blaine? Well, Blaine was always strong in Ohio, you know, and I haven't observed much change in the sentiment."

We Don't Doubt It.

The Ohio Valley *Boycotter* says: The Canton Board of Trade is said to have received a score of communications from different firms willing to locate their plants there, if encouraged with some substantial aid.

The Cincinnati Exposition.

The Cincinnati Exposition opens on September 1, and closes October 9. From the extensive arrangements being made, this promises to be the most comprehensive and enjoyable entertainment of the kind yet held in this country. This great exposition should be patronized liberally by the people of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. Steamboat and railroad companies have all offered reduced rates of transportation, and the hotel accommodations of Cincinnati are unsurpassed for comfort and reasonable charges. Cincinnati, with her magnificent new streets, her attractive and picturesque parks, and her hundred other attractions, is making the most elaborate preparations to receive the thousands of guests who will visit her during her great autumnal festivities.

The New Extradition Treaty.

Commenting upon the new extradition agreement with England, supplementary to the treaty of 1842, the London *Globe* thinks it ominous that the American papers are already beginning to pick holes in it here and there. The *Globe* believes that the government at Washington does not care much one way or the other about the extradition of dynamiters, and predicts that the Irish influence will be dead against the treaty. It points out, however, that the treaty may be ratified owing to the anxiety of Americans to get hold of the absconding swindlers who find a refuge in Canada. Influence will undoubtedly be brought to bear against the ratification of the treaty, but there is no more sympathy for the dynamite cowards in this country than there should be for the bank robbers in Canada. The text of the article covering this matter is:

The provisions of the Xth article of the said treaty will be and are hereby extended so as to apply to and comprehend the following additional crimes not mentioned in said article, namely:

1. Manslaughter. 2. Burglary. 3. Embezzlement or larceny of the value of $50 or £10 and upward. 4. Malicious injuries to property, whereby the life of any person shall be endangered, if such injuries constitute a crime according to the laws of both the high contracting parties. And the provisions of the said article shall have the same effect with respect to the extradition of persons charged with any of the said crimes as if the same had been originally named and specified in the said article.

The Milling Business.

Ex-Governor W. D. Washburn, the great flour manufacturer, of Minneapolis, was in the city several days last week. He made the statement to me that he did not believe a single flouring mill in the West had made a cent during the past year. The present outlook, however, is better for the milling interest and he looks to see some of the losses incurred by the falling of the wheat market in the last few months recovered. A rise of a few cents on the market price of wheat would help the millers very much, in spite of the fact that their stocks are not as large as they were during the early part of the year. The advices he has received concerning the coming wheat crop are that it will be short, especially the spring wheat belt. It requires a full crop in this territory to keep the present milling capacity running fully. A shortage in spring wheat will require another spread into new fields.—*Tribune.*

The Soldier's Home Committee.

TOLEDO, O., July 20.—The committee of the soldiers' and sailors' home visited Fort Meigs yesterday, accompanied by leading citizens of Wood county and representatives from Toledo. Also visited the scene of the battle of Fallen Timbers, Turkey Foot rock, Fort Miama and other historical points. They expressed themselves much pleased with the site for the new home, but were noncommittal as to the location. They left to-night for Sandusky to examine the location there. The committee have visited Mt. Vernon, Canton, Ashland and will visit over a dozen others who want the home.

Will the Wind and Water Hold Out?

The *Repository* has made the astonishing discovery that: Desirable land stretches away on several sides for miles. Just as the city grows there is just as much good land still within easy reach.

Accident at Zoar.

On Friday last the German Lutheran church, of Akron, held a picnic at Zoar, which was attended by about nine hundred people. Among them were Ben. Jussett and Martin Benkey, who, in rowing about the dam, about half a mile above the big mill, in some way capsized the boat. They were unable to swim to shore, and too far away from shore to be saved. The bodies were not recovered until Saturday. The accident occurred at about twelve o'clock, and threw a deep gloom over everybody. The crowd that passed through Massillon over the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad in the evening was totally different from the one that went south a few hours before.

The Shoot of the Rod and Gun Club.

The following score was made Friday afternoon on the range of the Massillon Gun Club.

	Singles.	Doubles
Brown	16	5
Sharpnack	14	6
Russell	11	1
Dobson	10	5
Loeffler	11	6
McLain	6	5
Reed	11	5
Heiman	11	5
Blumenschein	4	4
Focke	1	3
Arnold	7	6
Borden	13	7

Mr. Brown won the badge on singles, and Mr. Sharpnack took second honors. Mr. Borden secured the badge on doubles.

The races of the Cleveland Driving Company will be held July 27, 28, 29 and 30. All the fastest trotters in America are entered, the number of horses being now over one hundred and twenty. The convenience of reaching Cleveland, and the half-fare rates upon all railroads, will attract nearly all the horse lovers of Massillon, and there are many, to the Forest City that week.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

THE CLEVELAND & MARIETTA REORGANIZED.

CAMBRIDGE, O., July 15.—The purchasers of the property of the Cleveland & Marietta Railroad Company, which was in the hands of a receiver for several years until last month, when the road was sold by Master Commissioner George K. Nash, and bought in by the bondholders, met in this city to-day and organized a new corporation to be known as the Cleveland & Marietta Railway Company. The incorporators were A. T. Wikoff, George K. Nash, C. C. Pickering, William Quinn, and J. I. Kidd. Formal notice of the opening of the stock books was waived, and the books were opened to-day, and the stock then subscribed. This formality over, the following directors were elected: Morris K. Jessup, John W. Ellis, A. J. Warner, A. T. Wikoff, and George K. Nash. General Wikoff, who succeeded General Pease as receiver under the court last winter, was elected president of the new company. The general officers of the road will remain at Cambridge, and the old employes will be retained. The road is now in a fair condition, with excellent prospects, and under General Wikoff's vigorous administration cannot fail to boom.—*Leader.*

The Ft. Wayne Company has placed bulletin boards announcing the time of trains, and whether they are on time or not, in all their stations, as the new law requires. They prove a great convenience.

The talk of the Pennsylvania Company building a switch to Meyer's Lake does not seem to be materializing very fast.

The biggest excursion the C. L. & W. railroad ever sent out of Massillon was the G. A. R. affair of Tuesday.

Political Points.

The progress the anti-liquor movement has made in the South is attributed to the good sense of the Southern brethren in keeping out of State and National politics. The fight is made within the counties or districts, and without any regard to party lines. There is no Prohibition party, and Democrats and Republicans, whites and blacks, fight together against another combination of Democrats and Republicans.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat (Dem).*

It is whispered that Abram S. Hewitt has been invited by Governor Hill's friends to put his money into the Assembly canvass and become a candidate for United States Senator. The post at Constantinople which Mr. Cox is to leave is less visionary.—*Tribune.*

Out and About.

Mansfield has just organized a gun club.

Norwalk is enjoying the blessings of a water famine

Grandfather Folsom's will has been probated and Frankie only receives $20,000.

A neat and clean little paper styling, itself the *Tribune*, has come out at Verona, Pa.

Shreve by a vote of one hundred and fifty-five to sixty-one decided to enforce prohibition.

Mrs. Grant has been paid another $250,000 installment of profits from her husband's book.

Mrs. Julia McNary, of Marshall, Ill., has gone stark mad from reading too many foolish dime novels.

A current joke: Akron, O., is a sort of heaven on earth. Fifty-seven millions of matches are made there in one day.

The pump fixer says he don't see what Alliance wants with electric lights and the 8 o'clock ordinance. The town goes to bed at sun-down.—*Review.*

The *Graphic News* of the 24th inst. will contain a highly interesting article of Hon. W. D. Kelley, the father of the House of Representatives, upon the "Assassination of Ellsworth."

The Elyria *Telephone* takes occasion to say, "We just about think that the Elyria G. A. R. Band could 'do up' the Harmonia on a pinch," and, of course, we do not think anything of the kind.

David R. Paige has a contract to build eight miles of the West Virginia Central Railroad, owned by S. B. Elkins and ex-Senator Davis. He is also just finishing the work of a sub-contract on the Croton Aqueduct.

Short stories descriptive of life in the South have become a feature of the *Southern Bivouac*. In the August number Henry Cleveland Wood describes graphically the haunts of the moonshiner in Eastern Kentucky, in the story of the "Mountain Still."

A tramp printer in the jail at Massillon, contributed a column and a half to the INDEPENDENT, which is a mixture of humor, talent and nonsense, ending with poetry. Big words and a profusion of "caps" are the main features, yet it is very readable—as an oddity.—*Carroll Republican.*

Our neighboring city of cess-pools, eight miles over the way, has made the pleasing discovery that the city funds are overdrawn to the amount of $24,397.85. The financiering ability of the council is equal to the occasion, and they will bond the town for $25,000. There is nothing like a big debt and high taxes.

A Wise Reform.

The habit of administering quinine in powerful doses, as an antidote to malarial maladies, was once dangerously common. Happily this practice has undergone a wide reform. Not only the public, but professional men have adopted, not wholly, of course, but largely, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a safe botanic substitute for the pernicious alkaloid. The consequences of this change are most important. Now fever and ague sufferers are cured—formerly their complaints were only for the time relieved, or half cured—the remedy eventually failing to produce any appreciable effect, except the doses were increased. A course of the Bitters, persistently followed, breaks up the worst attacks and prevents their return. The evidences in favor of this sterling specific and household medicine is of no ambiguous character, but positive and satisfactory, and the sources whence it proceeds are very numerous.

—J. E. Jackson, Dear Sir: I was afflicted very badly for years with kidney disease. I used two bottles of your medicine—Burdick's Kidney Cure. This acts at once and should be known to all sufferers. Thomas McClure, Unionville, N. J. Price. 75 cents and $1.25. Sample free. For sale by J. M. Shuckers. Also ask for a free sample bottle of Magnum Bonum. J. E. Jackson's Cough Syrup free to all. Large size 25 cents. 45tf

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of ten years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, O., affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my twenty years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store. 2

Typhoid, Scarlet and Yellow Fevers, Measles, Diphtheria, Small-Pox, Cholera, Etc.

Darbys Prophylactic Fluid will destroy the infection of all fevers and all contagious and infectious diseases. Will keep the atmosphere of any sick room pure and wholesome, absorbing and destroying unhealthy effluvia and contagion resulting therefrom. Will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Use Darbys Prophylactic Fluid in every sick room.

Excitement in Texas.

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris, Tex., by the remarkable recovery of Mr. J. E. Corley, who was so helpless he could not turn in bed, or raise his head; everybody said he was dying of Consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief, he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills; by the time he had taken two boxes of Pills and two bottles of Discovery, he was well and gained in flesh thirty-six pounds. Trial Bottles of this Great Discovery for Consumption free at Z. T. Baltzly's. 2

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Impurities, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly. 4-y-1

A Card

To all who are suffering from the errors, and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D. New York City. oct30-1y

BEWARE OF FRAUDS.—Be sure you get the genuine Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It cures Colds, Croup, Asthma, Deafness and Rheumatism.

REV. H. B. EWELL, of Pavilion, N. Y., says of Gilmore's Aromatic Wine: "I believe it to be a most desirable remedy to be placed in every family. Sold by druggists.

WILLIS L. CULVER, of Pavilion, N. Y., says that Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir cured him of a long standing Throat and Lung trouble. Sold by druggists.

REV. W. F. REQUA, Baptist Church, Aurora, Ill., says that Gilmore's Aromatic Wine is a household remedy and that no family should be without it. Sold by druggists.

CONFINED TO THE BED FOUR MONTHS, and almost blind, and cured by one box of Gilmore's Neuralgia Cure. Sold by druggists.

E. E. CARR, of Daggetts Mills, Pa., says he saved the life of his child with croup by using Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir. Sold by druggists.

LADIES, is life and health worth preserving? If you think so, use Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. Sold by druggists.

GIVE YOUR CHILDREN, for Coughs and Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough and Hoarseness, Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir. Sold by druggists.

REV. E. J. WHITNEY, of Clarkson, N. Y., says Gilmore's Aromatic Wine for Female Weakness, stands without a rival. Sold by druggists.

IMPOTENCY in Man or Woman cured by Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. Sold by druggists.

WE WARRANT Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir to relieve the Asthma in *one minute*. Sold by druggists. 45-1yeow

A Novel Feature in Investments.

The whole country after having undergone a period of depression is now asking itself, what business has least been affected and uninjured?

Such a business, industry or corporation, that can make a better showing now than before the crisis attracts the attention of capital, merits the confidence of investors and is being eagerly sought for.

There is such a business, and it has heretofore been monopolized by English and Scotch capital until some three hundred millions have been invested in the ranche and cattle business of this great country.

Foremost amongst the strongest, richest and most successful American Companies stand the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York, which is now offering $500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. 10 year bonds, for subscription at 90 cash, or at par, upon a novel installment feature which appeals to the farmer as well as the banker, the clerk and mechanic as well as the millionaire, and to all who desire to invest their savings at better rates of interest than any bank will allow.

The company issues certificates of indebtedness in one and five dollars, each representing an installment, and when the investor has purchased $50 of these certificates he becomes entitled to a $100 gold bond, first mortgage, bearing 6 per cent. interest, which he can obtain upon presenting his certificates or forwarding them by letter to the company's office, at 145 Broadway, New York.

The remaining $50 due on the bond being payable to the company in monthly installments not exceeding $5.

The bond commences to draw interest on delivery, the same as if fully paid. In addition to which the company gives as a bonus, fee, one fully paid up share of stock of the value of $25.

Those desiring to buy their bonds outright for cash can do so at 10 per cent. discount in $100, $500 or $1,000 bonds and receive one five or ten shares of stock free. The bonds are secured by property owned absolutely by the company, estimated to be worth $3,000,000, and this money received from sale of bonds will be invested in cattle, the income from which it is estimated will yield 30 per cent. upon the stock after paying 6 per cent. on the bonds.

Applications are being forwarded in great numbers daily, and all those who desire to subscribe should send at once for prospectuses and full information to the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York.—*The N. Y. Financier.* 29y

TAKE THE

Mt. Vernon & Pan Handle Route

The Great Through Line via

The C. A. & C. RAILWAY

P., C. & St. L. and C., St. L. & P. Railroads for all Points South & Southwest.

The only line running the **celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars Between Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.**

Passengers holding first-class tickets via this line are entitled to seats in the **New and Elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars** at a nominal charge, leaving Columbus on the Fast Express at 3:55 p. m. daily, arriving at Indianapolis 10:20 p. m., St. Louis a. m. and Kansas City 7:30 p. m.

No line running through the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois can offer such superior facilities or kingly comfort to its patrons. Rates as low as the lowest.

THE SCHEDULE.

Central or 90th Meridian Time—In effect June 20, 1886.

GOING NORTH.					GOING SOUTH.			
No. 1. Local Express.	No. 27. Night Express.	No. 3. Fast Mail.	STATIONS		No. 2. Fast Mail.	No. 28. Night Express.	No. 4. Local Express.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	Ar	C. Depot Lv	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
1 00	7 30	5 05		**Cleveland**	8 15	9 00	12 10
12 46	7 16	4 51		" Euclid ave	8 59	8 14	12 25
12 30	7 00	4 35		" Newburg	9 14	8 .9	12 41
11 50	6 30	4 05		Hudson	9 45	9 00	1 20
11 30	6 13	3 48		Cuyahoga Falls	10 03	9 17	1 37
11 17	6 00	3 35		**Akron**	10 20	9 30	1 50
10 37	5 18	3 06		Warwick	10 47	10 03	2 21
10 16	4 55	2 48		Orrville	11 12	10 27	2 48
9 22	3 49	2 05		Millersburg	11 58	11 20	3 37
8 01	2 10	1 06		Gambier	1 06	12 36	4 52
7 53	1 57	12 56		Mt. Vernon	1 23	12 49	5 10
7 22	1 18	12 27		Centerburg	2 13	1 18	5 39
7 00	12 48			Sunbury	2 34	1 11	6 00
6 40	12 25	11 53		Westerville	2 54	2 01	6 20
6 15	11 55	11 30	lv	Columbus ar	3 20	2 35	6 45
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	p. m.
	11 30	11 10	ar	Columbus lv	3 50	2 55	
	9 45	9 33		Xenia	5 30	4 55	
	8 16	8 11		Loveland	6 49	6 16	
	7 25	7 25	lv	Cincinnati ar	7 35	7 10	
	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	
	11 20	11 10	ar	Columbus lv	3 55	5 40	
	9 50	9 43		Urbana	5 20	7 01	
	9 04	8 53		Piqua	6 01	7 46	
	7 30	7 05		Richmond	8 00	9 40	
	4 55	4 30		Indianapolis	10 20	12 00	
	2 33	1 51		Terre Haute	1 42	2 13	
	12 20	11 35		Effingham	3 49	4 15	
	11 22	10 28		Vandalia	4 48	5 08	
	9 00	8 00	lv	St. Louis ar	7 00	7 30	
	A. M.	P. M.			A. M.	P. M.	

Trains 27 and 28 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday.

Trains 7 and 8, known as the Orrville and Columbus accommodations, leave Orrville at 4:30 a. m. and at Cincinnati at 2:15 p. m.

Trains 7 and 8 leave Columbus at 1:30 p. m. arriving at Orrville at 8:45 p. m., connecting with P., F. W. & C. No. 4, for all points east.

For further information, address

E. C. JANES,
Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Akron, O.

TIME TABLE.

P., Ft. W. & C. Railway.

Schedule in Effect June, 1886.

Trains depart from MASSILLON station as follows

CENTRAL TIME.

GOING EAST

No. 8	Daily	2 29 a. m
No. 10	" "	10 56 "
No. 6	Daily except Sunday	3 39 p. m
No. 4	" "	9 26 "
Local Freight	" "	11 28 a. m

GOING WEST

No. 1	Daily except Sunday	4 11 a. m
No. 9	Daily	10 21 "
No. 7	Daily except Sunday	1 55 p. m
No 3	Daily	5 52 "
Local Freight		7 05 a. m

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Hotel Cars attached to through trains run without change, westbound to Chicago; eastbound to Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

For time tables, rates of fare, through tickets and baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Ticket Agent, Massillon, Ohio.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday. †Daily except Monday.

E. A. FORD,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent

JAMES McCREA,
Manager
PITTSBURGH, PA.

TO LAKESIDE!

Commencing Tuesday, July 20, 1886, and continuing until August 18, 1886, the

Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry.

will furnish daily service over its favorite route to

Lakeside and Put-in-Bay via Huron,

offering to the public the most desirable service from all points between Toledo and Bowerstown, to either Lakeside or Put-in-Bay. This route is formed by the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway to Huron, and the

Steamer American Eagle

from Huron to Lakeside and Put-in-Bay. The trains leaving Bowerstown at 6:25 a. m., and Toledo at 7:45 a. m., arrive at Lakeside at 1:00 p. m., and Put in-Bay at 2:10 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

Steamer American Eagle

Leave Huron	11 45 a m
Arrive Lakeside	1 00 p m
Leave Lakeside	1 10 p m
Arrive Put-in Bay	2 10 p m
Leave Put-in-Bay	4 30 p m
Arrive Lakeside	5 30 p m

Return Trip of Steamer.

Leave Lakeside	5 00 a m
Arrive Huron	6 26 a m

Wheeling & Lake Erie Trains.

Leave Huron	6 25 a m
For all points East.	
Arrive Bowerstown	3 00 p m
And for all points West,	
Arrive Toledo	9 45 a m

A careful examination of this route and its time schedule cannot fail to impress the traveling public with the fact that this is the only line furnishing complete and reliable service to and from Lakeside and Put-in-Bay.

Summer tourists' tickets and full information furnished on application to any agent of the W. & L. E. Ry., or P. Rehberg, clerk steamer American Eagle, Huron, O, or Lakeside, O.

TUN KEE'S CHINESE STEAM LAUNDRY,

No 2 East Tremont St., and basement of Minich's building, East Main street, will be pleased to show the public the finest work ever produced in his line. One call will convince you of his fine and superior workmanship.

Shirts, 10c; Cuffs per pair, 4c; Collars 2 for 5c.

Work taken every day in the week and returned on the second or third day thereafter.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

5-21

C. L. & W. Railway.

Condensed Time Table of Passenger Trains.

In effect May 30, 1886, until further notice.

New Standard—90 Meridian time which is 28 minutes slower than Columbus time.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No.	Accom.
Lorain	6 55AM	3 45PM	....	4 00AM
Sheffield	7 05*	3 55*	....	4 10
Elyria	7 15	4 05	....	4 30
Patterson	7 26*	4 15*	....	4 45
Grafton lv	7 40	4 30	....	5 00
Cleveland	7 00	4 00	....	3 00AM
Grafton lv	8 05	5 05	....	5 30
Belden	8 15	5 15	....	5 45
Ebarte	8 24	5 23	....	6 00
York	8 32	5 31	....	6 15
Medina	8 39	5 38	....	7 00
Chippewa Lake	8 48*	5 47*	....	7 15
Seville	9 08	6 08	....	7 50
Sterling	9 15	6 15	....	8 15
Easton	9 29	6 26	....	9 00
Silver Creek	....	....	....	....
Warwick	9 40	6 36	....	9 40
Canal Fulton	9 48	6 43	....	10 00
Pauls	9 56*	6 51*	....	10 20
Massillon	10 07	7 05	5 50, M	11 00
Navarre	10 21*	7 20*	6 05*	11 50
Justus	10 26	7 30	6 11	12 00
Beach City	10 34	7 38	6 20	12 10PM
Strasburgh	10 45	7 49	6 32	12 25
Canal Dover	10 56	8 01	6 11	1 09
New Philadel	11 05	8 10	6 53	1 30
Goshen	....	8 15*	6 9	1 45
Tuscarawas	11 15*	8 20*	7 05	2 08
Orrchville ar	11 23	8 30	7 15	....
" lv	11 17	....	7 15	2 45
Newport	11 55*	....	7 55	3 00
Stillwater	12 05PM	....	7 35	3 30
Tippecanoe	12 15	....	7 45	3 55
Freeport	12 30	....	8 02	4 30
Butler	12 40	....	8 15	4 55
Clevenger	....	....	8 20*	5 10
Holloway	12 50	....	8 2*	5 35
Flushing	1 00	....	8 33	5 55
Lafferty	1 11	....	8 4.	6 30
Bruce	1 18	....	8 5*	6 45
Fairpoint	1 28	....	9 0	7 05
Maynard	1 38	....	9 1	7 25
Kidds	1 44*	....	9 20*	7 40
Barton	1 50	....	9 25	7 50
Pasco	2 00*	....	9 35	8 05
Bridgeport	2 15	....	9 50	8 30

Ar. Wheeling by Street Car from Bridgeport.

GOING NORTH.

Lv. Wheeling by Street Car for Bridgeport.

STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 6.	Accom.
Bridgeport	....	11 25AM	1 05PM	1 00AM
Pasco	....	11 40*	1 20	1 20
Barton	....	11 50	1 30	1 35
Kidds	....	11 54*	1 35*	1 45
Maynard	....	12 00	1 41	1 60
Fairpoint	....	12 10PM	1 52	2 20
Bruce	....	12 19	2 02	2 35
Lafferty	....	12 27*	2 10	2 50
Flushing	....	12 38	2 22	3 10
Holloway	....	12 50	2 35	3 35
Clevenger	....	....	2 35*	3 40
Butler	....	1 00	2 40	3 55
Freeport	....	1 10	2 56	4 15
Tippecanoe	....	1 25	3 12	4 45
Stillwater	....	1 35	3 23	5 10
Newport	....	1 45*	3 33	5 15
Ulrichsville	5 00 AM	2 00	3 44	5 45
Tuscarawas	5 08*	2 08*	3 52	9 00
Goshen	5 11	....	3 58	9 10
New Philadelphia	5 20	2 18	4 05	9 25
C Dover	5 30	2 27	4 14	10 00
Strasburg	5 42	2 39	4 26	10 15
Beach City	5 52	2 50	4 38	11 10
Justus	6 00	2 58	4 46	11 25
Navarre	6 05*	3 03*	4 50*	11 50
Massillon	6 20	3 18	5 06	12 45PM
Pauls	6 32*	3 29	....	1 15
C Fulton	6 40	3 37	....	1 35
Warwick	6 48	3 45	....	2 05
Easton	6 59	3 55	....	2 30
Sterling	7 14	4 10	....	3 10
Seville	7 21	4 17	....	3 30
Chippewa L	7 43*	4 37*	....	3 55
Medina	7 52	4 47	....	4 38
York	7 59	4 55	....	5 55
Ebarte	8 06	5 05	....	6 25
Belden	8 15	5 15	....	6 10
ar Grafton	8 25	5 25	....	7 20
Cleveland	9 30AM	6 30	....	10 30AM
lv Grafton	8 35	5 35 *	....	7 20PM
Patterson	8 47*	6 40*	....	7 35
Elyria	9 00	5 55	....	7 50
Sheffield	9 10*	6 05*	....	8 15
Lorain	9 20	6 15PM	....	8 30

* Trains stop on signal for passengers.
All trains daily (Sundays excepted).

CONNECTIONS.

At Cleveland with fast trains for the East and West. Also with Cleveland and Detroit Daily Line Steamers.

(1) At Elyria with L. S. & M. S. Railway for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

(2) At Grafton with C. C. C. & I. R'y, for Indianapolis, St. Louis and the West.

(3) At Sterling with A. & G. W. R'y, for Akron, Ashland, Mansfield, &c.

(4) At Warwick with C. Mt. V. & C. R'y, for Mt. Vernon and Columbus.

(5) At Massillon with P. F. W. & C. R'y, for Canton, Wooster, Alliance, &c.

(6) At Dover with C. & M. R'y, for Cambridge, Marietta, Parkersburg.

(7) At Ulrichsville with P. C. & St. L. R'y, for Steubenville, Coshocton and Zanesville.

At Wheeling with railroads diverging. Also with Ohio River Steamers.

WM. H. GROUT,
Gen'l Freight & Ticket Ag'nt.
OSCAR TOWNSEND, General Manager.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

BETWEEN TOLEDO AND MARIETTA.

To take effect June 14, 1886.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.	No. 1.*
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo Lv	7 45	12 30		
Fremont	9 07	1 47		
Clyde	9 23	2 03	6 18	
Bellevue	9 38	2 18	6 32	
Monroeville	9 57	2 32	6 51	1 35
Norwalk Ar	10 8	2 45	7 02	1 50
" Lv	10 13	2 50	7 12	1 50
Clarksfield	10 37	3 15	....	‡2 10
Brighton	10 49	3 30	....	‡2 21
Wellington	11 03	3 45	....	2 32
Lodi	11 35	4 17	....	3 00
Creston Ar	11 52	4 33	....	3 15
" Lv	P. M.			
Orrville Ar	12 20	5 05	....	3 45
" Lv	12 40	....	....	....
Massillon	1 20	5 45	....	....
Navarre	1 35	6 00	....	....
Valley Junction	2 10	6 45	....	....
New Cumberland	2 25	7 00	....	....
Sherrodsville	2 40	7 15	....	....
Leesville	2 50	7 25	....	....
Bowerstown	3 00	7 35	....	....

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No. 2.*	No. 4.	No. 6.	No. 8.‡
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Bowerstown	....	6 25	11 50	3 30
Leesville	....	6 35	11 57	3 50
Sherrodsville Lv	....	6 45	P. M.	4 00
New Cumberland	....	7 00	12 17	5 00
Valley Junction Lv	....	7 25	12 35	7 30
Massillon Ar	....	8 12	1 20	8 45
" Lv	....	8 12	1 20	8 45
Orrville Lv	....	8 50	2 00	10 15
Creston Ar	....	9 22	2 30	10 45
" Lv	....	9 22	2 33	10 45
Wellington	....	10 10	3 18	11 28
Brighton	....	‡10 23	3 30	....
Clarksfield	A. M.	10 37	3 43	A. M.
Norwal

Massillon Independent.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]

ROBERT P. SKINNER. SAMUEL P. WEIRICH.

PUBLISHED BY

SKINNER & WEIRICH,

Opera House Block,

MASSILLON, - - OHIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Six Months	1.00
Three Months	.50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1886.

LOGAN, Teller and Evarts have done wrong, but they mean well, and should be forgiven.

THE Chapman correspondent thinks that the postmaster of Elton is an offensive partisan, hence his official head is off.

W. S. CAPPELLAR is suggested as the proper one to lead the Republican forces in the next Ohio campaign. His energy and executive ability make the suggestion an excellent one.

THE fun Canal Dover is having with the Bell Telephone Company, as reported first in the INDEPENDENT, bids fair to make that village famous. The man who did not know enough to come in out of the rain also became famous.

MANSFIELD has a Board of Trade. Mansfield's Board of Trade has a proposition from a large manufacturing establishment to move there, and it will probably be accepted. Some day Massillon may have a similar organization.

IF the innermost recesses of the hearts of Messrs. Logan and Evarts could be examined, it is quite probable that their feelings would be found to be regretful of the course they have taken in the Payne matter, and from which they would have swerved on Thursday, but for seeming to be inconsistent.

Mr. Halstead never wrote a truer thing than when he wrote this:

"The waste of the time of the Senate in the effort to show that the demand by the State of Ohio upon that body to investigate the corruption in Payne's case is a personal matter of the editor of the *Commercial Gazette*, is second-hand foolishness, and the insignificance of such an imputation is as nearly incredible as anything can be that has come to pass."

THE agitation of the facts that Massillon coal sells for more than any in Ohio, that Massillon stone is incorporated with the finest buildings in Ohio, that Massillon sand makes as good glass as any in the country, its social, sanitary and shipping facilities are not surpassed any where, and that as a city, it stands on its own merits, with nothing it fears to have known, is what is needed.

THE stockholders of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad are unquestionably our most enterprising and representative men. When they were personally threatened they were quick to see the advantage of a union, and in a week they were prepared to act in concert. The possible advantage to each one of them, accruing from the growth of our city is ten-fold greater than the amount involved in that suit. Is it not just as much a matter of personal interest, then, to organize for aggression?

THE intemperate speech of Senator Logan on Wednesday, in which he endeavored to defend himself for his course in the Payne matter, though brilliant, betrays weakness. The people of Ohio believe now, as they have for years past, in his personal integrity, and with regret they see that he has made a mistake. In his speech he takes pains to lay the trouble to the door of Mr. Halstead, and is not altogether respectful in his remarks concerning Sherman. It is the speech of an angry man, and would be better if unsaid.

THE following elegant paragraphs are from editorial columns of one issue of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. Fortunately, the occasions are becoming less frequent when one is called upon by others to admire that sheet for its "newsiness;"

The Board of Public Asses must go.

Tom, Jim and Chuck are the three graces of the B. P. A.

With so much hell in the bottoms, Cincinnati needs a few Perfect Ones on the hill-tops.

Boodle Butterworth adds ceaseless and awkward lying to his other accomplishments.

THE recent burglaries, trouble with tramps, and constant presence in the city of suspicious looking characters, only confirms what the INDEPENDENT has believed for some time, that more police protection is necessary. Our force is at present efficient and well organized, but it is not possible for three men, and that is the number of night officers, to patrol the many miles of streets or any thing like it. The usefulness of a police force is not to be judged by the number of arrests it makes, and it has before been demonstrated that it is poor economy to lock the stable after the horse has been stolen.

THE style of Senator Logan's Wednesday speech is decidedly theatrical. Take this for example:

"When it comes to throwing mud at members of the party, I will defend myself here and elsewhere. And I hurl back in the teeth of these men what they may say against me. I have been threatened and warned. But I would rather be right than have all the offices or compliments that could be bestowed upon me. [Applause.] There is not an office in the country that would make me do wrong to any man in the Senate for political purposes. I am the wrong man to be used for any such purpose."

The friends of the Senator, and they are friends still, have not accused him of wrong doing; they have tried to make him see that he has made a mistake, and some years hence his words will seem ridiculous.

THERE seems to be some talk among the people of West Brookfield of being included in the city limits. The growth of the city in that direction is very surprising, and what a few years ago was a drive into the country is now a street, built up on both sides. Petersburg, too, is neatly laid off, houses built close together, and it is part of Massillon in fact, if not in name. And so in every direction has the town grown, until it is like a boy with short trousers. The INDEPENDENT's Brookfield correspondent thinks that the people there are desirous of becoming citizens of this city, as they may well be. Ordinarily, when corporation lines are extended, it means that those whose property is included are to enjoy the privilege of paying taxes in an almost bankrupt town, and in return he furnished with a few gasoline lamps. Here it will be different: there will be no debt to help to pay, but instead there will be the many privileges and advantages of a city whose rank and credit is nearly if not the very highest in Ohio.

A MONTH or two ago an editor in New York who had been bitten by a mad dog, warded off hydrophobia by the mere exercise of his strong will power. He determined that he would not succumb, and after much horrible suffering he succeeded. He is a well man to-day. General Beale, whose name is well known to the readers of *The American*, passed through a similar ordeal. When he was a young man he was surveyor-general in Southern California. He was bitten by a mad wolf, and from this animal the rabies were communicated. General Beale had no facilities for treating the disease, but he determined, if possible, to ward it off. The attack came. He had the greatest aversion to water, but the greater the aversion, the more he forced himself to drink the water. One morning he walked deliberately to a spring and thrust his head into the water. He was seized with an intense and almost uncontrollable desire to jump and scream and run away, but the power of his mind was sufficient to hold him, and he repeated the performance until the swelling in the throat subsided, and until all traces of the terrible affliction passed away. He has never suffered from it since, although it happened a quarter of a century ago. This will power is the secret of all the so called faith cures. It will sometimes work wonders; but, as a general thing, it is best to call in a physician. There are very few people whose minds are thorough masters of their bodies.—*Baltimore American.*

The Prohibition County Convention.

The Prohibition County Convention was held last Saturday afternoon in Canton. Mr. John Danner presided, and the following ticket was placed in the field:

Sheriff—Peter H. Bach, of Justus.

Auditor—C. C. Douglass, of Mt. Union.

Clerk of Courts—Charles Heckman, of Massillon.

County Commissioner—John R. Lawrence, of North Lawrence.

Coroner Dr. L. M. Pontius, of Canton.

Infirmary Director—R. J. Palmer, of McDonaldsville.

THE GRAND ARMY PICNIC.

A Big Crowd—Two Good Speeches—And a Good Time.

By seven o'clock Tuesday morning the procession of excursionists started for the C., L. & W. station, and the stream poured in upon the small platform steadily until eight o'clock. Everybody said it was the biggest excursion that ever left the city, and with an exception or two it certainly was. The actual number that purchased tickets was about one thousand.

The neat and trim Harmonia Band marched from their headquarters, and into the train, followed by the Hart Post, Sons and Daughters of Veterans. The first long train was quickly crowded, but no quicker than the second. On the first an immense muslin sign conveyed the news to the villagers on the road that it was the G. A. R. picnic, and at every stop the people would rush out to see the sight.

Promptly upon arriving at Camp Chippewa, Massillon's little Chautauqua, the Harmonia Band ascended the bluff, and gave one of their excellent concerts, which drew all the campers from the other side and kept the Massillonians together until the committee arranged the little details for the speaking. Very soon Commander Pinn addressed the crowd, calling attention to the work of the order in relieving the poor and distressed families of soldiers, within or without the ranks of the Grand Army, and stating that the excursion was for the object of raising funds. He then announced a vocal selection by the excellent double quartette. That being over, Comrade A. J. Ricks of this city was introduced, who, after a short preface, read the account of how he carried the news of Lee's surrender to the twenty thousand men of the Army of the Ohio. With absorbing interest his words were taken in, describing how he started after the receipt of the dispatch, closely pursued by two war correspondents each anxious for the glorious privilege of being the very first to convey the tidings, how he left them in the rear, how the ranks parted to let him pass, as he shouted the words, "Lee has surrendered with all his forces," how the gallant little General Casement turned a complete somersault upon hearing the news and describing the wild and well nigh indescribable enthusiasm which seized the whole army. After Captain Ricks stopped long and prolonged applause was given, and Comrade H. J. Budd, "a Buckeye by birth and by the gratification of appetite," for he once nearly died of eating that delicacy, was introduced. He related story after story of army life, convulsing his hearers every time. He spoke in a sensible manner of the propriety of the Grand Army holding its reunions, above all other organizations, and upon finishing his remarks was loudly applauded. After another selection by the glee club, the band played the national airs and the crowd slowly dispersed to find pleasure in the innumerable attractions of the place.

Not a single accident of consequence marred the pleasure of the day, and there was not a single drunken man to reflect discredit upon the event. Everything passed off smoothly and wonderfully well, when the immensity of the crowd is considered. The G. A. R. has quite a little nest egg in consequence, and that they may give a picnic every year is the wish of all who were there.

Political Notes.

The Mt. Vernon *Banner*, in its account of the visit of the Board of Trustees of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home to Mt. Vernon, says:

"The *Banner* has private reasons for stating that the location will finally narrow down to three or four counties in this section of the State, of which Knox county is one."

We are reminded by the Stark county papers that Mr. Crawford is a candidate for nomination before the Republicans of Stark county for the office of sheriff. Captain Crawford was a brave and true soldier in our "late unpleasantness," and a more genial, warm-hearted friend never stood in shoe leather. He is well qualified for the duties of that office, and trust that he will not only be nominated but triumphantly elected, as he assuredly deserves to be.—*Carroll Free Press.*

Colonel Weldy, an outspoken moss-back Democrat and ex-Representative from Hocking county, talked to the *Leader* correspondent the other day. He was asked as to who would probably be the choice of the Hocking Democracy for Secretary of State, and replied that there was no one mentioned for the place so far as he knew. It was then suggested to him that McBride appeared to have everything his own way. "Well, sir," said the Colonel, "if McBride is nominated I will have to shut my eyes when I vote."

A W. & L. E. Accident.

Passenger train No. 2, on the Wheeling & Lake Erie, was speeding toward Toledo on time Monday morning, due here at 9:45. When about half a mile east of Ironville the locomotive struck a cow that had attempted to cross in front of the pilot. It was a most unfortunate strike, not only to the cow but to the train and passengers. The engine at once jumped the track and all the cars followed suit until the entire train was ditched and some of the cars laid on their side. The engine plunged into the mud, and the cars were pretty badly wrecked. The passengers were all considerably shaken up, but luckily none were injured beyond slight bruises. The wreck gang is now at work clearing the track and putting the train in shape again.—*Toledo Blade.*

WATKINS BROS.

New Dress Goods,

New Silks and Velvets,

New Seersuckers and Ginghams, New White Goods,

EMBROIDERED ROBES,

Embroideries and Laces, Muslins, Prints, Shirtings, Table Linens, Towels, Crashes, all at

LOWER PRICES THAN EVER.

Gloves, Hosiery, Notions,

RIBBONS, UNDERWEAR,

Ladies' Cuffs, Collars and Lace

NECKWEAR.

Bargains in Every Department.

and Inspect our Stock and you will be convinced that you

Can Save Money

By dealing with us.

WATKINS BROS.,

20 East Main St. MASSILLON, O.

JOHN BAKER THOMPSON,

Caterer and Confectioner,

is prepared to fill and deliver orders for

Ice Cream and Lemon Sherbet

In Bricks and Molds.

The superiority of Thompson's ices is well established, and he has every facility for conducting the business properly. At his establishment

Soda Water & Lemonade

are dispensed and an

Ice Cream Parlor is Attached.

Order by telephone.

42 East Main Street.

A. J. Humberger & Son.

SPECIALTIES.

Fine Lace Curtains

" Embroideries

" Dress Goods

" Parasols.

Call and inspect the Bargains we can show you in Hosiery.

F. OEHLER'S

Cash Store

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR

STOVES, RANGES,

—AND—

House Furnishing Goods.

Roofing & Spouting

promptly attended to.

14 W. Main St, - - MASSILLON.

FURNITURE!

I desire to say that all those in need of Furniture of any kind, can not fail to be suited both in regard to

GOODS AND PRICES,

My stock will comprise all grades of

Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen and Office

FURNITURE.

SUCH AS

Parlor Suits,
Chamber Suits,
Bedsteads,
Bureaus,
Tables,
Lounges

SPRING BEDS,

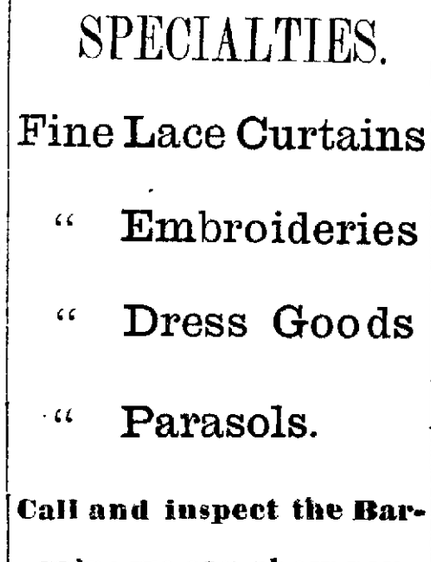
Hair,
Husk and
Sea Grass
Mattresses
and the original
Woven Wire Mattress

AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JOHN H. OGDEN.

For an unlimited time first-class cabinet photographs can be had at L. L. Shertzer's for $2 and $3 per dozen. 37-tf



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If you want a good Cigar call for

Phil. Blumenschein's

Brands of Cigars.

They will give you good satisfaction. Try them and be convinced.

Store room and factory two doors east of Union Hotel,

WEST MAIN STREET,
MASSILLON, OHIO

JOHN PAUL & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

Stone & Coal.

Office in McLain's Building, cor. Main and Erie streets.

Yard on Tremont Street,

Opposite Kitchen's Mill.

FLAGGING

and all kinds of Sawed Stone on hand at yard. 2-1y

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Main street will have fourteen electric lights.

The correct thing now-a-days is to go to Chippewa.

The Bachtel family reunion took place Thursday at Meyer's Lake.

Mr. John Shallenberger has moved into his pretty home on South street.

Mrs. Rauber, a highly respected German lady, died on Wednesday evening.

Telephones have been placed in the office of Russell & Co. and in the office of the INDEPENDENT.

Warwick & Justus have stored away over seven thousand bushels of new wheat in their elevator.

After the coming Sunday St. Timothy's church will be closed, and the workmen will take possession and place into position the long wished for new organ. The services will be held in the basement until the work is finished.

Mr. William Lape, of the firm of Lape Brothers, started for Chicago on Tuesday, where he will purchase a complete outfit for a steam laundry. The firm has leased the basement of Governor Warwick's new building, which they will occupy as soon as it is ready.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Kitzmiller have very kindly offered to hold an ice cream festival at their home, southwest of the city, Saturday evening, July 31, for the benefit of the parsonage fund of the First M. E Church. Mr. and Mrs. Kitzmiller will provide every thing.

Certainly no finer place, more beautiful body of water, or more pleasant surroundings can be found in Ohio than at Sage's Grove, near Huron, on Lake Erie, and the description of the pleasures to be had there, in another part of this paper, should be read by every body.

In a pool match, held on Wednesday night in the Hotel Conrad billiard parlor, between Alois Seiler and William Umbenhour, both Massillon boys, Umbenhour won the best eleven games out of twenty-one. The match was for a purse of twenty-five dollars, and interested a large crowd.

Exchange street is a small street, but it does a greater volume of business than any avenue in town. It is the only street paved with stone; more capital is invested, and more banks, express offices, warehouses and drug stores are located upon it than any other. Let the little Wall street have light.

Some amateur burglars broke into the store of J. W. Reinoehl, at Sippo, a mile or two west of Massillon, last Monday night, and relieved the place of one hundred dollars worth of goods, principally cigars and tobaccos. The postoffice is also in the same building, and the small stock of stamps was taken.

Mr. C. Delafield, chief engineer of the water works, is at present in Mobile Ala., where S. R. Bullock & Company have recently secured the contract for supplying the city with water, and his return is expected on Friday. At present ten men only are at work, but on Mr. Delafield's return more active operations will be at once commenced.

The news was received in Massillon Sunday morning of the sudden death of Mr. J. J. Gillespie, on Saturday night, at his home near Pittsburg. The death, caused by heart disease, came at the age of seventy-eight years. His daughters, Mrs. A. P. L. Pease and Mrs. W. K. L. Warwick, and the many friends in this city who knew him well, have the sympathy of all in their unexpected bereavement.

The Salvation Army special singing brigade of Northern Ohio, with Staff Captain Fielding and wife, and A. D. C. Keppel will visit the Massillon corps Friday, July 23. The brigade includes the following sweet Salvation songsters: Captains Morley, Aldred, Hodges, Garrett and wife and Earnshaw; Mr. Goodwin, sergeant major; the Singing Nightingale of Massillon and the Sweet Singer of Israel. Admission to meetings by tickets, 10 cents each. Profits for the divisional debt extinction fund.

The annual picnic of the Sunday School of the First Methodist Church will be held on Thursday, July 29, at Silver Lake, a beautiful sheet of water some miles north of Akron. A stop will be made at Cuyahoga Falls, so that those who prefer can stop at High Bridge Glens. Silver Lake will be reached by special train, leaving the Wheeling and Lake Erie station at 7:30 a. m., city time, which will be transferred to the C., A. & C. at Orrville. The fare will be sixty-five cents for adults and twenty-five cents for children.

The readers of the INDEPENDENT have been kept fully informed as to the doings of the Saloonkeeper's Association, and the action of the Treasurer. There are three hundred and twenty-seven saloon keepers in Stark county, and on July 2 only fifty-eight had paid. On Tuesday afternoon, Deputy Treasurer Reed, having completed the work in Canton, an account of which appears in the court house letter, proceeded to Massillon to collect the tax imposed by the Dow law. The stock of each saloon keeper was levied upon, and was promptly replevined by Constable Wilhelm, who accompanied him on his rounds. At each place bond for double the amount was promptly given. The cases will be heard at the same time before a justice of the peace.

The Finance Committee, appointed to raise funds for the entertainment of the visiting wheelmen at the coming state meet, have taken what appeared to be the best plan for raising money quickly, being anxious not to solicit aid from the merchants if any other method could possibly be adopted. That their plan will be successful, and that the business men of the city will assist them to the utmost there ought to be no doubt. The gentlemen in charge have exerted themselves to have the meet held here, believing that it will be an attraction the like of which Massillon has never seen. They expect five hundred representative bicyclists from all over the State, who will carry away with them a knowledge of the city and its advantages. The affair will be advertised extensively and is certain to draw an immense crowd from this vicinity, who will come to see the races and the parade, and as it will result in a direct benefit to many business men, they will no doubt respond promptly to the very little that is asked of them, and will appreciate the spirit which prevails the committee from asking a donation.

PERSONALITIES.

The Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Mr. David Reed is in New York.

Mrs. J. M. Walker is in Cleveland.

Al. Dozzle, an old-time Massillonian, is in town.

Charles King is spending his vacation with his parents.

Mrs. G. L. Ryder has joined her husband at Magnetic Springs.

Mr. Fred Lyder, of Akron, is visiting his friend, Archer C. Corns.

L. P. Slusser and John Fiegenschuh are camping out at Chippewa Lake.

The Episcopal Dime Society will meet Friday evening with Mrs. Henry Beatty.

Mr. Felix R. Shepley returned from Chicago Sunday, vigorous in body and mind.

George W. Hall, and Charles W. Krider have been besieging Massillon for several days.

Mrs. S. M. Knapp has returned from Mansfield where she has been spending the summer.

Miss Adelaide Kinear, of Franklin, Pa., is visiting Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Royer, East Main street.

Miss Alice Collier, of Uhrichsville, is the guest of Mrs. Rebecca Bahney, on East Main street.

Mr. C. M. Spitzer, a prominent business man of Toledo, and wife, spent Thursday in Massillon.

Mrs. M. W. Wilson and children have returned home, after an absence of several weeks in the East.

Mr. Harry Bahney will leave shortly for a pleasure tour of California and the West.—*Canton Democrat.*

Mrs. D. M. Merrill left Friday morning for Ravenna, where she will visit her daughter, Mrs. Sherman Fox.

Miss Lizzie Roberts returned to her labors at Massillon, after a short visit with her parents at this place.—*Fulton Signal.*

Captain and Mrs. A. J. Ricks, and Miss Mary Ricks, left on Wednesday for a short trip to Iowa and other western parts.

Miss Carrie Killinger has returned from her visit to Canton, bringing with her Miss Clara Bucher, who will remain a short time.

A. J. Richeimer, one of the most brilliant soloists in this State on the sliding trombone, will go to California with the Eighth Regiment Band.

Miss Nora Abraham, of Montgomery, Ala., and Misses Blanche and Lulu Goodhart, of Cleveland, are visiting their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Goodhart.

S. H. and M. B. Holt, two young Columbia College students, on a tour of inspection among Ohio cities, spent Saturin Massillon, as being a representative point.

Miss Nellie Gillespie, of Pittsburgh, was in the city a short time last week, visiting Dr. and Mrs. Pease. She was called home by the death of her uncle, Mr. J. J. Gillespie.

Geo. Goodhart and wife, of Msasillon, were in town on Tuesday afternoon. George is talking of opening a branch clothing store in our midst in the near future.—*Fulton Signal.*

The following ladies took tea at the elegant little hotel of Mr. E. B. Bayliss at Meyer's Lake on Tuesday evening: Miss Hurxthal, Miss Deardorff, Miss Upham, Miss Kiihn, Miss Hattie Dangler, Miss Simpson, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. H. C Brown and Mrs. F. A. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. McClymonds, Mrs. Mary McClymonds of Cleveland, Mrs. John Atwater, of Florida, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jarvis, Miss Helen Johnson, Miss Julia Rudenstein, Mr. Charles Johnson, and Mr. W. F. Ricks, were the members of a party that enjoyed the pleasures of Meyer's Lake on Tuesday evening, particularly an elegant supper prepared at the Lake Park Hotel.

About fifty persons were fortunate in being present at the reception held by Mr. and Mrs. Horace C. Brown, held at their home on North East street last Friday evening. The orchestra was stationed in the lower hall, and the time passed quickly while the guests danced in the library, the floor of which was covered for the purpose, played cards, and indulged in *tete a-tetes.* It was a full dress affair, and the gowns of the ladies were wonderfully becoming, but the cunning of the historian is not equal to a description of them. Those present from abroad were: Mrs. Clara Merrick, of Pittsburg; Mrs. George C. Sterling, of Battle Creek; Miss Florence Atwater, of Tampa, Florida; Miss Alice Cook, of Cuyahoga Falls; Miss Mame Grosscup, of Ashland; Miss Bertha Simpson, of Cleveland; Miss Mame Deardorff, of New Philadelphia, and Mr. D. W. Glenn, of Cleveland.

Chaperoned by Mrs. James H. Hunt, with Mrs. James H. McLain and Mrs. Charles L. McLain as coadjutors, a party, whose names appear below as taken from the hotel register, spent Sunday at Massillon's favorite resort, Camp Chippewa. Arriving at Camp Chippewa while a thunder storm was at its height, the entire crowd wended its way to the hotel under three twenty-six-inch umbrellas, only to find every available nook occupied by one or more of the thousand excursionists from some point south of the city. The crowd steamed, the band played, the babies cried, the rain pattered. A train at six o'clock relieved the pavilion of this extra pressure, and the evening was spent in a hilarious manner, with the assistance of a grind organ. It required considerable ingenuity to put twenty people into two rooms and three tents, but Colonel Davis did it, and Sunday morning everybody was rested and entirely dried out. A contract was made with the flying horses man, and the roller coaster man, and with such diversions the innocents amused themselves. What they did not is easier to tell than what they did. The swings, the boats, the hammocks, the wind mill, and Butter's little boiler could each a tale unfold. Sure it is that Colonel Davis was obliged to go to Medina to replenish the larder, and when Monday morning found the visitors at the station a sigh of relief escaped the aborigines of Chippewa. According to promise, the hotel register revealed these names: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hunt, Mt. Airy; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McLain, Massillon; Mr. and Mrs. C. L. McLain, Massillon; A. C. Corns, M. P., London; Sir E. L. Arnold, Egypt (Ill.); Miss Nellie Hunt, Fiji Islands; Miss Burton, Massillon; Miss Hunt, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. J. Cooke, Pittsburg; Miss McCue, Sewickly, Pa.; Miss Laura Russell, Marseilles, France; Col. E. A. Peacock, Harvard University; J. K. Peacock, Osnaburg; R. P. Skinner, representing "a journal of civilization."

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Items of Interest to the Various Fraternal and Benevolent Societies.

Canton has now a Trades and Labor Assembly as well as Massillon.

The corner stone of an Odd Fellows hall, to cost $25,000 was laid Wednesday at Bloomington, Ill.

The Massillon Lodge No. 484, I. O. O. F., not to be behind these times, will hold their picnic at Camp Chippewa, August 16.

Six thousand uniformed Knights of Pythias paraded Tuesday week at Toronto, Ontario, the occasion being the session of the Supreme Lodge, which referred to a special committee a ritual for a ladies' rank.

The Knights of Maccabees will hold their second annual moonlight excursion to Camp Chippewa on August 18. Moonlight excursions are a novelty, in fact the Knights are the only ones in this part of the State who ever give them.

We are authorized by the excursion committee of Perry Lodge, K. of P., to say the statement in the *American* purporting to have been made by Excursion Agent Green that he had dates for an excursion by Perry Lodge to Camp Chippewa, is utterly false.

It is expected that a delegation from Hadassah, I. O. O. F., of Greentown, will visit Sippo Lodge next Monday night bringing with them a candidate for the Degree Staff of that lodge to instruct in the mysteries of the First degree. It is probable that the Initiatory may also be conferred the same evening.

A new order has arisen in Chicago known as the True Sons of America. The organization is said to be opposed to any foreign born citizens holding office in this country. The organization has a large membership, and branches will be organized in various parts of the country.—*Mankato Journal.*

The Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., meets in Zanesville on the fourth Tuesday in August, and will be a very important session. Favorable transportation and hotel arrangements will be made and announced in due season. This session will be held in the G. A. R. Hall, said to be one of the finest society rooms in the State.—*Commercial Gazette.*

At the meeting of Sippo Lodge, I. O. O. F., Monday night, District Deputy Grand Master Henry Huber installed the following persons as officers for the ensuing term: Charles R. Stephens, N G.; Ellis Roberts, V. G.; Charles Higginbotham, Secretary; J. G. Ralston, Conductor; William Madder, Warden; J. W. Hisey, R. S. of N. G.; G. W. Mong, L. S. of N. G.; Thomas Laviers, R. S. of V. G.; Edmund Griffith, L. S. of V. G.; W. G. Shaw, R. S. S.; Henry Wagner, L. S. S.; Benjamin Lantzer, I. G.; George Young, O. G.

THE CITY COUNCIL

Receives Bids for the Prospect Street Sewer—And Makes Known its Wishes in Regard to Street Lighting.

All members of the Council were present except Mr. Leighley, who is absent from the city. The session lasted only half an hour, but a very respectable amount of business was transacted.

The Street Commissioner's report for the week ending July 17, showing the collection of $7.50 for poll tax, and an expenditure of $72.63 for labor, was referred.

BIDS.

The opening of bids for the Prospect street house sewer was then commenced by the City Clerk. They were all in accordance with the plans and specifications prepared by the City Engineer, and were as follows:

William H. Crooks, $1000, Hemperly & Jacobs $1200, John B. Snyder, $1300.

On motion the bids were referred to the Committee on streets and alleys, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The reports of the Street Commissioner for the week ending July 3, amount $82.25, and the week ending July 10, amount, $75, were both approved and the amounts properly credited.

BILLS PAID.

A. Shorb	$167 25
John Shertzer	11 25
John Ostenheimer	8 12
D. F. Miller	53 75
Total	$240 37

BILL REFERRED.

Massillon Gas Light Company	$167 25
Gerorge Spiegel	16 86

MISCELLANEOUS.

The engineer called attention to the very low grade on North Erie street. He said that the property owners wished to lay sidewalks, but did not feel like doing so on the present grade.

On motion of Mr. Snyder the question was referred to the Paving and Grading and Street and Alley Committees.

On motion of Mr. Oehler an order was drawn on the Treasurer for $200 in favor of the Street Commissioner.

Mr. Snyder stated that Contractor Shorb, who now manages the district lighted by gasoline, protested against the deduction made by the Council in his last bill. He claims that as during some winter months he lighted the lamps twenty nights, he should be allowed to light them sixteen or seventeen during certain summer months.

The President remarked that we have a contract for eighteen nights a month, twelve months in the year, and could see no reason why it should not be carried out to the letter.

Mr. Shorb, from the lobby, said that his schedule was the same as used by Belden, a former contractor, and was authorized by a Council committee.

The President could not see how any committee could go beyond a contract.

The matter rested there, and Mr. Shorb will be held strictly to contract, without regard to any schedule.

THE WHEELMEN.

Recreation is the new name of the *Cyclist and Athlete.*

The official programme for the State meet will be out by August 1st.

The racing board L. A. W. has disdained all jurisdiction over road racing. —*Boston Herald.*

Five members of the Massillon Wheel Club are on the *Bulletin's* list as applicants for membership in the L. A. W.

Dr. Charles Painter has been appointed local consul in Alliance in place of Dr. C. L. Morgan who is about to move to Kansas.

Chas. M. Atwater, Will Breed and Sim Wefler start next Sunday for a two weeks' trip on their wheels. They will visit some of the finest riding districts in the State.

The Massillon Wheel Club is now the largest club in Stark County. Their membership roll shows thirty-one active members. The club has recently published a handsome little book containing the constitution and by-laws, routes, road rules, etc.

Geo. Atwater has received a letter from Mr. C. J. Scherer, Secretary and Treasurer of the Tennessee division, L. A.W., and a former resident of Massillon. Mr. Scherer and a companion will leave Memphis about September 1st, and tour the entire distance to Massillon on their wheels.

A meeting of the several committees who have charge of the arrangements for the coming meet, was held in the Wheel Club rooms, Wednesday evening. The work is well under way and the meet will undoubtedly be a success. The Finance Committee will purchase a new bicycle which will be put up for lottery, the proceeds to go to the general expense fund. Tickets will be sold at one dollar and the winner can have any size wheel he desires.

Says Fred Jenkins in the *Bulletin:* The most successful clubs are those who do not give race meetings, except, perhaps, small affairs that are gotten up merely for the fun of the thing, and as a means of entertainment to a circle of friends, who take tickets as they would to any place of amusement. Where it is made a life and death matter to have a big tournament, there has always been dissensions and jealousies and trouble of every description.

The oldest bicycle organization in America is the Boston club, and it has always been famous for the comfort and elegance of its club house. In the olden times, when bare walls and no carpet were thought the correct thing for a cycle club, the Boston men reveled in all the luxuries of brussels carpets, padded chairs, attractive oil paintings, and a convenience to hold satisfying liquids. For the last three years the headquarters of the club have been at 87 Boylston street, but this, though a very commodious building, has been found inadequate for the constantly increasing membership, and the club members now have under consideration the erection of a massive building after the style of the New York Athletic club house. For the present, however, they must be content with smaller quarters, and last week the club moved to 26 James street. The new house is very desirable, and occupies a delightful location.—*Jenkins in Sporting Life.*

C. F. VON KANEL,

WISHES TO

ANNOUNCE TO THE PEOPLE

—OF—

MASSILLON AND VICINITY,

That he has taken the agency for the celebrated

Columbus WATCH,

Which he will highly recommend as a first-class watch. In connection with the same you will find all other leading watches, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

A handsome line of Jewelry, Silverware, Gold Head Canes, Etc., will always be found in stock.

C. F. VON KANEL,

No. 5 West Main Street.

A CARELESS CANTONIAN

Refuses to Hold a Bad Character Twelve Hours Although Requested by the Massillon Officers to Do So.

The police circles of Massillon and of Canton, too, feel not a little aggravated over the action taken by Marshal Slagle, of Canton, Wednesday afternoon.

It seems that a notorious character, known all over as "Sandy," who claims Shreve as his abiding place, but who haunts Stark county a good deal of the time, is wanted in Massillon and is charged by Detective Andy Danglebeisen with a crime unnecessary to mention, and which the police feel assured that they can prove.

The charge was made Sunday last, and soon after "Sandy" had been seen to sneak into a passenger train from behind some freight cars, and on which he paid his fare to Canton. His action was reported to the Massillon headquarters and officers were at once dispatched to Canton to find him. The Canton police were enlisted, but the search proved unsuccessful. Before returning Marshal Slagle was requested to ferret him out if possible and notify Massillon should he be found.

The Canton force was greatly interested in the matter, and exerted themselves to discover his whereabouts. Finally, on Wednesday, it was reported that he was in what is known as the Triangle saloon, and there an officer found him and arrested him on a charge of assault and battery, which, though four months old, he had failed to answer. He pleaded guilty to this charge before the Mayor, paid his fine, and so far as that matter was concerned was discharged. But instead of holding him until Massillon men could arrive, and notwithstanding the very grave charge against him in this city, the Canton marshal merely questioned him, and although wholly ignorant of the merits of the case, felt so assured of his innocence, or at least said so, that he let him go.

To turn back, the Massillon police were notified by telephone at once, after Sandy's arrest, and in reply requested that he be held until they could get over. Detective Danglebeisen and Officer Hagan drove over at once, greatly pleased to think that they had at last found their bird, but on arriving at Canton only learned that their man, with a penitentiary charge over his head, had been dismissed, although but a short time ago they had asked to have him held. Slagle said that he could easily be found again, but of course Sandy had fled, and no trace of him could be discovered.

The interested persons in Massillon are highly incensed over the action of Slagle, who is supposed to be interested in the detention of all criminals, and feel that after the case had been so carefully worked up, his arbitrary action was more on account of jealousy in not being consulted as much as other officers than anything else.

Policeman Yant and Owens, of Canton, are deserving of credit for the trouble to which they have been placed.

To add to the suspicious circumstances surrounding "Sandy," after Slagle had dismissed him a man, who, it is thought, is his partner, approached Slagle and asked him where "Sandy" was, and said he was wanted in Shreve for lifting mail, and pretended to be an officer, though without a uniform or badge to indicate any such thing. As no such robbery has occurred to any one's knowledge at Shreve, it is apparent that it was only a scheme to extricate "Sandy" from his bad position, and further establishes Slagle's carelessness and want of judgment.

A Canton Elopement.

Something of a sensation was created in Canton, on Monday last, by the report which proved to be true, that Miss Minnie Biechele, the daughter of a wealthy soap manufacturer, had eloped with Earl Clark, a young mechanic of that place.

Miss Biechele's trousseau had been prepared with the understanding that she was going away to visit a friend Monday morning she started out shopping, and was not missed until evening by her parents, and she had spent the morning driving about the town. It turned out that she took the afternoon train for Cleveland, Mr. Clark occupying the smoking car. Just before leaving he had procured a license, and when the two arrived at Cleveland they were married, and a telegram sent to the bride's father. The parents were surprised and shocked, but it is believed will soon make up with the newly married pair, who propose to make Cleveland their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark had been together a great deal in the past few years, and it was an open secret that his suit, however acceptable to the young lady, was not so to the parents, and the outcome while not unexpected, was a very decided surprise. An endeavor has been made to keep the matter quiet.

Sage's Grove.

Sage's Grove, near Huron, Ohio, one mile east of the W. & L. E. R. R. Depot and fronting on Lake Erie, is now open to the public and accommodations are ample for parties of every description; Sunday school picnics, church excursions, society gatherings and private pleasure parties may all be comfortably provided at this popular place of resort. Boating, swings, hammocks, croquet and bathing may all be indulged. The beach is one of the finest on the lake, and the well water is splendid. A fine steam yacht and innumerable sail boats can be enjoyed at any time. Persons wishing to camp out will find the place very attractive, and with every convenience close at hand. There is no better, safer, or more delightful resort in this locality than Sage's Grove. N. Wagner and Wm. Krapp are the proprietors, and will do all in their power to make it pleasant for those who visit the grove. Low rates will be made on the Wheeling R. R. to parties. Any one desiring further information can address the proprietors at Huron or Vermillion.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

GRIST MILL—A first-class seven run merchant and custom steam mill, one set Rolls for bran, situated in the heart of the city of Massillon, O. Good trade, good location, shipping facilities good by four railroads through the city. Address, I. N. Doxsee, postoffice box 185.

Balfour & Richards make to order and will rent tents of all kinds, and will manufacture awnings of all sizes. Inquire of J. V. R. Skinner.

WANTED.

WANTED—CANVASSER—A first-class canvasser, gentleman preferred, to canvass Massillon, and the other towns and country of Stark county. A liberal commission will be paid.
Address, Lockbox 128, Massillon.

Announcements.

Please announce the name of CYRUS ZOLLARS, of Perry township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

Please announce the name of HUGH D BROWN, of Bethlehem township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

Please announce the name of ANSON PEASE, of Stark county, as a candidate for renomination for Common Pleas Judge of the First Sub-division of the Ninth Judicial District.

Please announce the name of GEORGE W. HALL, of Navarre, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican primary elections and to please many friends.

Please announce the name of Captain Richard B. Crawford, of Massillon, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

The services of Edward H. Bachtel may be secured for any evening entertainment.

These mild days the cooling novelties in the way of creams and ices furnished by Thompson, the caterer, are greatly enjoyed.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE YOU CAN GET ONE DOZ. CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS FOR $2.00 TO $3.00 per dozen at **J. C. HARING'S,**
36-tf. Massillon, Ohio.

Call and see the new designs in jewelery just received at C. F. Von Kanel's.

A full line of gold head canes at C. F. Von Kanel's.

Fine job work of all descriptions at this office.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LITERARY WORKSHOPS

OF WASHINGTON AND THE HABITS OF THEIR OWNERS.

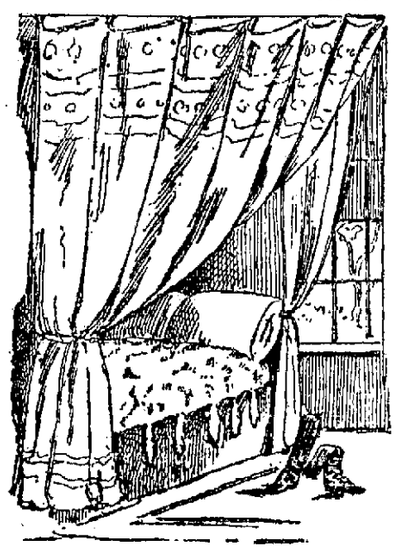
Frances Hodgson Burnett, Emma Southworth, and Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren—Joaquin Miller's Eccentricities. Librarian Spofford's Activity.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Washington has become one of the great literary centers of the United States, and it has turned out some of the most noted books and book writers in the country. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was written by Harriet Beecher Stowe for a Washington paper. Mark Twain penned "The Innocents Abroad" by the heat of a sheet iron stove while he was a Washington correspondent, and Constance Fenimore Woolson was living in modest rooms on New York avenue at the capital when she wrote "Anne," the novel which gave her her greatest reputation. The copy for this book was bundled up for her by a congressman, who was a friend of mine, and he tells me he sent it off to Harpers' in a shoe box, expecting it to come out in book form. The Harpers used it as a serial for their magazine, and upon its conclusion published it as a book. It was here that Walt Whitman wrote "The Leaves of Grass," and Mary Halleck Foote, the authoress of some of the best novels lately published, is a sister of Senator Hawley's wife, and she spends many of her winters in Washington.

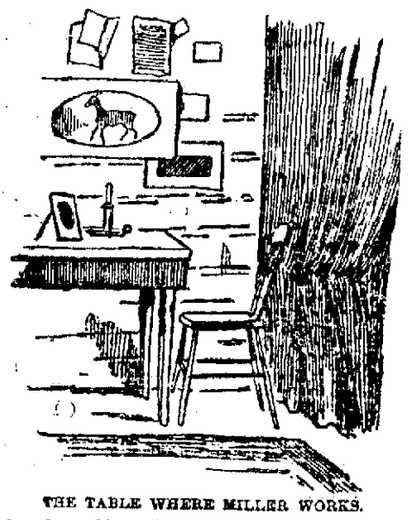
MRS. BURNETT'S HOME.

Tom Benton wrote his "Thirty years in the United States Senate" in an old, brown stuccoed house of four stories on C street, and it was in this house that he penned his abridgement of "The Debates of Congress." James G. Blaine wrote the first volume of his "Twenty Years in Congress" in three different houses of Washington. He began it while he was living next to Gen. Beale, and just above the house where Mrs. Sickles used to flirt with Barton Key. He continued it in his great mansion on Dupont's circle, which he now rents to a Chicago millionaire for $12,000 a year, and he completed it in Senator Windom's big brick, just across from where Secretary Endicott lives, and facing Scott's circle. Sam Cox wrote his "Three Decades of Federal Legislation" in his pretty green stone home on Dupont circle, which he sold for $50,000 cash before he left for Turkey, and George Bancroft has written a great part of his historical work in his roomy brick residence, which looks out upon H street, just above the palace of the millionaire Corcoran.



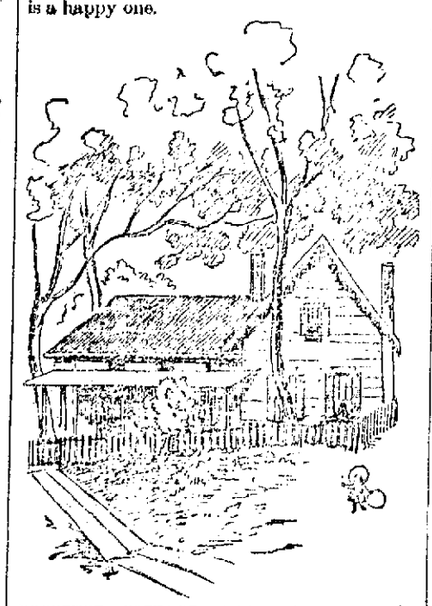
JOAQUIN MILLER'S CABIN.

There is a great deal of literary work being done here all the time, and in this letter I will take you into a few of the literary workshops, and show you how some writers live and work. Frances Hodgson Burnett has a pretty house on I street, just below the house in which Gen. Garfield lived while he was a member of congress. Her home is a three-story red brick, and its interior, though not large, is furnished with æsthetic taste. Curious furniture, old weapons and pretty bric-a-brac are seen everywhere, and Mrs. Burnett seems to have a passion for old oriental rugs, for she has them of every size, and uses them both on the floor and on her sofas. She does her literary work in the attic, where she has a room which she calls



THE TABLE WHERE MILLER WORKS.

her den. She writes easily, is not particular about pencils, and often jots down her ideas on odd scraps of paper. Mrs. Burnett is a rather pretty blonde, and her years are, I suppose, under the forties. She is of medium height, has dark auburn hair, a broad forehead and pleasant blue eyes. She told me once she could not remember the time that she began writing, and that her first story, entitled "Miss Carruthers' Engagement," she wrote when she was 15. She received $20 for this from Mrs. Godey, of the Lady's Book, and soon furnished them another, for which she got $35. After a time she became acquainted with Peterson, of Peterson's Magazine, and it was only a few years ago that she got into The Century. Her books now sell as well as those of any novelist of to-day, and her inducements to write have been so great that she overtaxed herself about two years ago, and has not been very well since. She wrote the story which is now coming out in St. Nicholas under the title of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" two years ago, and has done but little since then. Mrs. Burnett is married, and her husband is a black-eyed doctor who looks like an artist, and who is said to have considerable artistic taste. She has two very pretty blonde-haired little-boys, and her home is a happy one.



PROSPECT COTTAGE, MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S HOME.

Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth is another Washington novelist, and she is perhaps the most prolific writer in the country. She is 66 years old, and has written a novel for every year of her life. All of her work is taken by Robert Bonner, of The Ledger, and she has not furnished a page of manuscript to any other publisher for years. It is said that Bonner pays her $10,000 a year for everything that she writes, but I have no basis for this statement except rumor. There is no doubt but that she is well paid, and the cottage which she owns here on the Georgetown Heights, though it lacks paint, is covered with vines, and it makes a very pleasant home. It commands a view of the Potomac, Arlington and the Virginia hills, and a cool wind from the south blows through it day and night. Mrs. Southworth began her writing at Washington, and her first story was published in The National Era. She writes the same character of stories to-day that she did then. They are full of blood and thunder and of love and longing. She turns them out as though she were a machine, and is not dependent at all upon her moods. She grinds out everything with her own hands, writing boldly with a large gold pen. She revises her proofs herself, and often works far into the night. She writes generally from Tuesday until Thursday night, and spends Friday and Saturday in visiting, while on Monday she revises her proofs. She is a close reader of the newspapers, and, like Charles Reade, she takes a great many of her stories from the facts she finds in them.

Another woman writer of Washington is Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, who owns one of the best houses of the capital city. She lives just across from Gen. Bob Schenck, our former minister to England, and a little in front of the house of Senator Conger, of Michigan. She has written a book about South mountain, her country home, near here, giving a collection of weird stories and legends of the romantic region in which it is located. Mrs. Dahlgren is the widow of Admiral Dahlgren. She is an Ohio girl, and her father was, I think, a member of congress. She is posted on society matters, and is an authority on Washington etiquette, about which she has written a book.

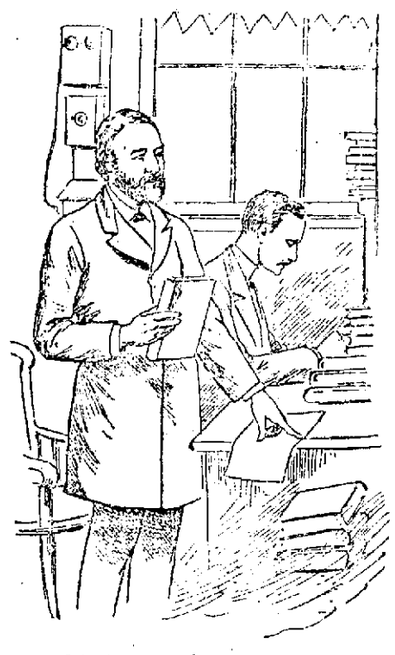
One of the queerest literary characters of Washington is Joaquin Miller, who owns a log cabin on one of the hills above the city. Mr. Miller cultivates the wild eccentricities of western life, and I have thought at times that he affects a good many of these for the advertisement it gives him. He goes about Washington in a slouch hat, with his pantaloons in his boots and his long red hair flowing down upon his brawny shoulders. As you talk to him a dreamy, far-off look will come into his eyes, and he will make the most outlandish statements, spiced with poetry, in regard to matters in the conversation. He used to gallop about Washington on horseback, scaring the children, in the costume of a western cowboy, and a part of his attire was a pair of pantaloons made of the furred skin of the Angora goat. He had a silver pommel to his saddle as big as a soap dish and his stirrups were as big as a half-peck measure. Miller has received a good deal of money from his writing, but he spends a great deal, and I doubt whether he owns much more than the little property that he has here. The interior of his cabin here is as queer as the outside. The walls are made of wood logs and chinked with plaster, and Mr. Miller keeps his papers by tacking them to the walls with pins. He has a couch under the window, and there is a bed covered with skins behind a portiere made of rich oriental cloths. Joaquin writes on a pine table, which probably cost about $1, and the unpainted poplar chair he sits upon could be bought anywhere for fifty cents. There is no cloth upon the table, and a plain inkstand and a steel pen are his only materials. He has no system in his writing, and can only write when the humor seizes him. His penmanship is harder to read than the hieroglyphics of the obelisks, and he cannot write at all if there is any other person present than himself. He once told me that the presence of a child constrained his hand, and that he has found himself posing before every girl he talked to. "I must be alone," he said, "to do good work, and I cannot dictate satisfactorily." Joaquin Miller began writing by sending letters to a weekly newspaper in Oregon. The first pay he got for literary work was $50 for a magazine article to The Overland Monthly, and he considers his best work the novel he wrote, called "One Fair Woman."

One queer thing about Miller is that he never allows telegram boys to deliver messages to him at his cabin, and he frightened one nearly to death not long ago by threatening to shoot if he came inside the gate.

Mr. Ainsworth Spofford, the librarian of congress, is a book maker as well as a book lender. He is a dark faced man with a frame made of wire and filled with activity. Between 50 and 60 years of age he does more work than any young man of 25 in Washington, and he never wastes an idle moment. He understands how to make other men work for him, and he can dictate as smoothly as he writes. He has a brusque way of talking and a rather rough voice, but he is business from the start, and he allows no one from messenger to senator to consume his valuable time foolishly. He is always ready, however, to give information, and that little dark head of his seems to have packed away in its cells the whole contents of the congressional library. Tell him what you want to know of a subject. He will put his finger upon an electric bell, give a word to one of his assistants, and in a moment you have before you the very material you want. Mr. Spofford owns a very pleasant home on Massachusetts avenue in the most fashionable part of Washington. It is a wide, red brick, and is worth I should say at least $15,000. He rides to this every evening in the red Herdic. He always carries a green bag with him out of which he pulls a book as soon as he enters and reads all the way to and from the Capitol. Mr. Spofford's work shop, however, is in the congressional library. His little alcove behind the librarian's desk is always filled with books and papers, arranged in the most systematic order, and Mr. Spofford generally has an assistant by his side whom he is using as a machine to carry on the labor upon which his mind is engaged.

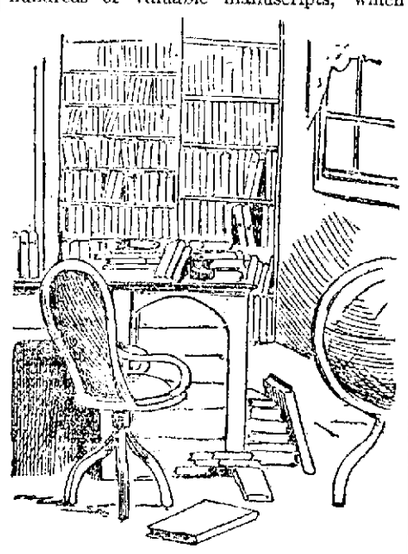
Mr. Spofford and George Bancroft are great friends, and they take regular horseback rides into the country together. Every Sunday afternoon you may see them trotting out of Washington at a good round pace, and it is hours before they return.

Speaking of Bancroft, he is still a worker, and at 86 he grinds away as many hours daily as he did when he was secretary of the navy under President Polk. He sleeps in his library, and has a little single bed there with a table standing beside it upon which are two candlesticks. If a thought occurs to him in the night he jots it down. He rises early and he has his breakfast about 8 o'clock, which is always a light one. He works then on until about 1, when he takes a lunch. Shortly after this he goes out to ride on horseback or drive and he can ride thirty miles without tiring his old, sinewy frame. He shows the signs of age, however, in his hair and beard, which are as white as slacked lime, and in the many wrinkles which show upon his parchment-like face. He uses a stenographer in his work and polishes and repolishes. It is his habit first to dictate his thoughts to his secretary, who takes them down in shorthand, goes off to the other room of the library and writes them out on



MR. SPOFFORD'S WORKSHOP.

the type writer. Mr. Bancroft revises this and the revision is again printed. He corrects and recorrects until he has it polished to suit his taste. He considers 250 words a good day's work, and how small an amount this is will be seen when I tell you that it makes only about one page of an octavo volume, or about one-fifth of a column of a newspaper. Bancroft's library is on the second floor of his house. It comprises three large rooms, and Bancroft works in a room about, I should say at a guess, 20 by 20. The shelves which line its walls have double rows of books on each of them, and he has more than 15,000 volumes in the library. He has made it a principle to buy every book that he could find upon his hobby of United States history, and he has hundreds of valuable manuscripts, which



BANCROFT'S LIBRARY.

have cost him a great deal. While he was minister to England he made extracts from the public archives of England and France, and the documents of this collection comprise more than 200 volumes. His books are in all languages, and he reads and talks the German and French like the English. He considers his history finished as far as it can be, and his great reputation has been made by laying out a great mission for himself early in life, and sticking to it throughout his career.

FRANK GEORGE CARPENTER.

Corsets for Men.

"Do gentlemen wear those—those corsets much?" I asked.

"Yes, madam," the young man answered. "They improve the figure."

I was willing to get further information.

"But do they call them corsets?"

"No, madam, they calls 'em supportahs."

A little while after that I was going along the street with a gentleman who was so swell-looking that it was a real satisfaction to walk beside him. I know every other woman was looking back and wondering who that distinguished looking man was. Well, he had a dime in his hand convenient to pay car fare with. It slid unluckily through his gloved fingers and fell upon the sidewalk. He sidled this way and sidled that, and if you'd believe me, as true as I live, he could not stoop down to pick up that dime. If his life had depended on it I think he scarcely could have done it. He stared helplessly at it, turning red and half giggling till I reached down myself and picked it up and handed it to him with a great flourish. It was a plain case of a supporter. The colored young man informed me that it was quite common for gentlemen to wear these "figure improvers." I rejoice at it. It is a sign of progress. I only hope that as a next step stuffed cushions a foot square will be loaded upon their backs, and that stiff steel semi-circles will be gathered into their coat skirts, for them to sit down upon. Their pockets, meantime, should be tucked away between the stuffed cushion and the steel springs, so that they will have to poke their hands away around to their backbones to get at them, and when found they will be no bigger than a rat hole, for fear of destroying the "style" of the garment. If the already heavy cloth of which their garment is made should be folded three thicknesses deep, and wrapped around them as if they were mummies, then the estimable masculine sex would know something of the delights of the stunning and "stylish" tailor made dresses that the women wear at present.

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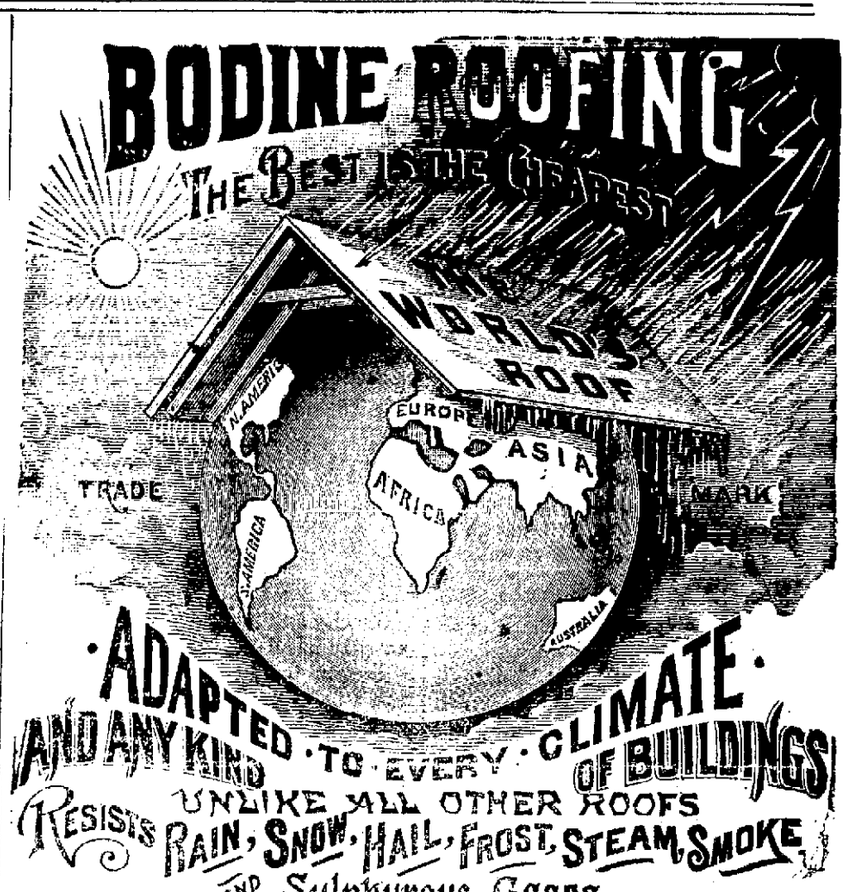

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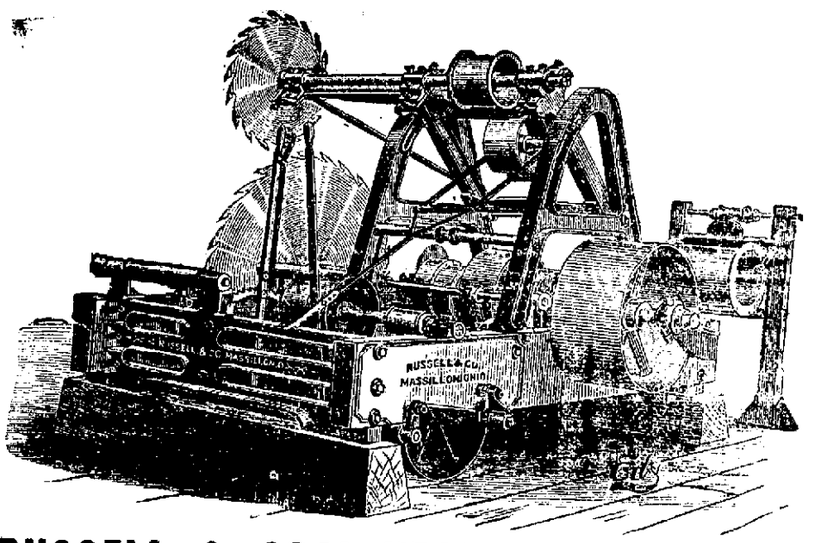

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EMINENT CANADIANS.

SOME OF THE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS OF OUR BRITISH NEIGHBOR.

In the House of Commons—The Senate and the Senators—The Premier—The Minister of Customs and the Dominion Appraiser.

[Special Correspondence.]

OTTAWA, July 19.—"Sir, it is demoralizing for so many members of this house to be directors of Dominion railways." Such were among the first words that greeted me upon

MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

my first visit to the Canadian house of commons. I had heard of similar attacks in other states. While the speaker was berating his fellow members, much to my amusement, I struggled with the French language in conversation with a French Canadian. He told me much that ought to have been known, but was not. The man in a great black gown was the speaker. The men who sat on his right were known as the government party, or politically speaking, the Conservatives. The keen looking men occupying front seats were the various ministers. The men are not like the American cabinet officers.

Here they sit in the house, introduce measures, answer questions, and defend the governmental policy from the attacks of the opposition. On the speaker's left are the members of the opposition, or Liberals. They are out of power, and their principal business is to devise schemes of getting back. The government and the opposition have seats directly facing each other. They remind one of a spelling match on an exagerated scale. First a member of the government has a chance to air himself, and then a member of the oppo-

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

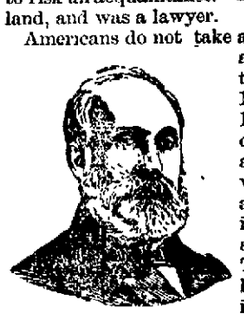
sition takes his turn. About twenty feet of space separates the two parties, and across this field the sides bombard each other with hot shots of eloquence and ideas. The room is rectangular in shape, with galleries around the four sides. On each member's desk are printed orders of the day and various bills. All these are printed in both English and French; also every measure introduced into the house must be read aloud in both languages. The speeches are almost always delivered in English, although I heard four or five French efforts.

The house is an active body of bright, energetic men, who discuss measures. It is a place of interest to the visitor, as well as instructive and especially suggestive to the American. It sets their neighbors many a good example. The house is the governing body of Canada. It is the originator and maker of all the laws. Members of the house are elected for five years, but if the government side is defeated, the ministers resign and another election may take place at once. A senate helps make up the parliament.

The senate, as far as I was able to judge, is a body almost, if not entirely, fossilized. They are a kindly-faced set of old men, who are appointed for life. They do—well, it may be doubted if the Canadians can tell what their senators do as legislators. They are supposed to rectify the hasty measures of the house. England sends to Canada a governor general, who receives his pay from Canada—$50,000 a year, besides large sums for household expenses. The present governor general is the Marquis of Lansdowne, an intelligent man and a most perfect gentleman. He is much liked. He lives just in the suburbs of Ottawa, at Rideau Hall—an impressive name for a very sorry-looking gubernatorial mansion.

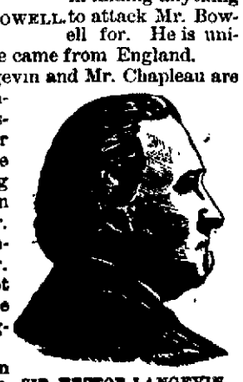
Canada's premier is Sir John A. Macdonald. He has been a political power in Canada for forty years and more. He looks like the late Lord Beaconsfield. He has a great power over men. A journalist told me he refused to be introduced to Sir John, because his business was to oppose him, and Sir John had too great a power in making men friends for him to risk an acquaintance. He came from Scotland, and was a lawyer.

Americans do not take as much interest in any minister as they do in Mr. Mackenzie Bowell. He is minister of customs. To him all Americans go with their troubles about duties. He is courteous, affable and business-like. The opposition have lots of trouble in finding anything to attack Mr. Bowell for. He is universally liked. He came from England.



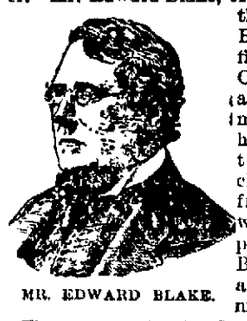
MR. MACKENZIE BOWELL.

Sir Hector Langevin and Mr. Chapleau are the French members of the ministry. Sir Hector Langevin is the foremost living French Canadian statesman, and Mr. Chapleau is the finest French orator. Mr. Chapleau is not surpassed in the house as an English orator.



SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN.

The opposition has a selected leader. Mr. Edward Blake, of Toronto, now fills that position. Mr. Blake is one of the finest lawyers of Canada, as well as a very able statesman; but to look at him as he sits across the twenty-foot chasm in the house from Sir John, one would say that the premier was far Mr. Blake's superior as a manipulator of men.

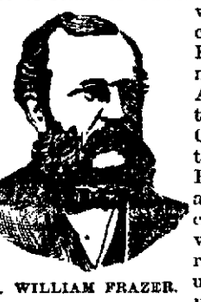


MR. EDWARD BLAKE.

The name of Sir Leonard Tilly must be mentioned, although he is not now a member, being at present lieutenant governor of New Brunswick. He was one of the men who helped frame the national policy bill and revise the tariff in 1878. He is another magnetic statesman and a pure man.

SIR LEONARD TILLY.

There are thirteen ministers. A notice of some of Canada's prominent men would always include Mr. William H. Frazer, the Dominion appraiser. Americans in their trade relations with Canada have more to do with Mr. Frazer than with all the other officials. He affixes values and is a serious annoyance to unscrupulous manufacturers. He lived for many years in the United States, is a Scotchman and a prominent Mason. He is a walking encyclopædia of facts on the industries of the world. Canadian manufacturers have never had a more patriotic friend. Manufacturers' associations and various manufactories look to him as their founder. He was one of the first to make buttons from sawdust and to smelt iron ore with crude petroleum. He was secretary of the advisory board of the Centennial exhibition. Mr. Frazer is a fine and most instructive conversationist. To my American countrymen who have to deal with him I will say that they will find him clear-headed and open when they deal in an honest manner with him, but keen and justly severe when any deception is attempted. Canada's last political issue was free trade and protection.



MR. WILLIAM FRAZER.

The present political state of the government is the result of a movement which began about 1870. Prior to 1870 protection had been ably advocated by the late Hon. Isaac Buchanan and Mr. John McLean. At that time a number of young men, headed by Mr. W. H. Frazer, Mr. W. H. Howland and Mr. W. H. Foster, began the agitation of some vital questions, which both political parties decried. These active, progressive men formed a movement called "Canada First." Keenly alive to progress, patriotic in love for their country, believing in its resources and its ability to become a great manufacturing country, and impressed with the prosperity of the United States, they sought the causes of Canada's stagnation and remedies for her betterment. They insisted on a greater national feeling—a stronger love for the whole land, and discountenanced the prevailing sectionalism. Love for province must become secondary to love for Canada. These men believed that a protective tariff was the means of developing the industries of the country and making it able to sustain itself in competition with its great neighbor, the United States. These ideas were stoutly combatted by the free traders. The "Canada First," however, believed that American prosperity was due to their protective policy. Up to this time Canadian tariff had been for revenue only. The new party received recruits from both Conservatives and Liberals. Their growth was slow. Mr. Frazer with his solid business attainments and far-seeing sense gave up his business and entered politics. He was ably assisted by Mr. A. W. Wright, of Toronto. They spoke throughout the land and became apostles of the now famous national policy. They taught the people and enkindled their enthusiasm. True, the free traders declared their tradings to be false. By the year 1878 the Conservatives, with Sir John A. Macdonald at their head, caught up the ideas of the national policy, and with these principles were carried into power by overwhelming majorities. This party claims to show many fruits as the result of their success. Before 1878 Canada had not a single cotton mill. Now she has twenty. Not a man was engaged in sugar refining; 3,500 now are engaged in this business, and just so with many other industries. The Conservatives attribute these results to their policy. It may interest Americans to know that Canadians impose as heavy duties on English goods as they do on American products. The Canadian statesmen are genuine Englishmen in their fondness for cricket. I saw numerous games, and one merry match between the governor general and his staff and the house of commons. Imagine the president of the United States running after a ball and shouting like a boy over a good play. But it is true that Englishmen carry boyhood down into old age and remain buoyant. It is delightful.

PAUL WILCOX.

The English Welcome.

Gen. Adam Badeau says: The English welcome is never inspiring. The English entertain so constantly that they do not attempt to stay at home to receive their company. They would have no other occupation of an afternoon if they did. No one, therefore, expects the ceremonies of welcome or feels himself neglected at their absence. The queen was out driving even when Gen. Grant arrived at Windsor, and he did not see his royal hostess till he went in to dinner.

You generally arrive at a great house in the afternoon, at 4 or 5 o'clock. The station is often several miles away, and, as a rule, no carriage is sent for you. Some people take their own carriages to their friends' houses, and if you are to hunt, your horse and your groom go with you, as a matter of course, though there are hosts who offer a mount. When a large party alights at some obscure station, used only by the family and the guests, there may be difficulty in obtaining a fly, as the country cab is called, and many take the precaution to order horses in advance. In some parts of England postillions are common, who always ride in breeches and bright jackets, with high white hats and top boots. You put your own man on the box and drive over miles of your host's estate before you come to the home park. The gates form an imposing structure of stone and iron, ornamented often with armorial bearings, and an old woman in a cap, or a pretty little red-faced girl, comes out of the lodge and drops a courtesy as you roll inward, under the heraldic beast or sculptured bird.

SEASIDE SAUNTERINGS.

PEOPLE, SIGHTS AND THOUGHTS BY THE BEACH.

Women's Bathing Garments—The Superfluous and Perilous Skirt—A Delightful Resort—Seaside Cottages—Little Sea Urchins—The Crabs and the Porpoises.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, July 19.—There are things besides toilets at the seaside. I don't know anything more wearisome than extensive wardrobes, particularly in summer. I prefer individuals to clothes any time. While watching the bathers in the surf the other day I could not but notice that there, as elsewhere, the clothes prescribed for woman were an impediment to her. They made her bath both uncomfortable and perilous. Why must she be skirted when she bathes any more than man? Is her form any less decorous than his? Has not the Creator given her more beauty of outline? She needs all her strength and the freedom of her body any time, but particularly in the water. What man would venture into the surf arrayed in an ulster or dressing gown closely buttoned? If accident forced him in he would expect to be drowned. The only office of a skirt in a bathing suit, besides being a concession to custom, is to weigh a woman down and make her look ugly. It catches pounds of sand; it soaks up water like a drouth-dried soil; it gets in her way; it flies over her head when she is tumbled forward by a wave, and helps to prevent her from regaining her feet before another overtakes her. Altogether, it is an affliction, and I am wondering what high moral purpose is served in compelling her to wear it. This world is far astray in many things, but in nothing does it reach such wicked heights of folly as in woman's dress; aye, even her bathing dress. In speaking of it I have no hope of making any impression on a time-hardened custom. I merely mention it to ease my mind.

Seaside resorts are not all alike. Once in awhile one finds one after its own kind, and not constructed entirely on the established plan. I ran down to Brielle, N. J., the other day, having heard that it was a place where you had both the sea and the country—a rare and radiant combination. And such I found it. Green fields are all about it to the south, west and north, and on the east the sea. The click of the reaper, the kine in pasture, the scent of new mown hay, and a picturesque orchard close to the wayside give it the true flavor of the country, while the sea, the sea, "the deep heaving sea," hath its own endless joys ever at hand. Where is Brielle? I didn't know myself until recently, because it is only four years old, and as yet not much of a horn-blowing infant. It lies twelve miles below Long Branch, between Manasquan and Point Pleasant, both of which are in sight. It isn't a village. It is a resort, pure, simple, and sweet, with none of the unpleasant adjuncts of a place where other things beside recreation are going on. Its history is similar to that of larger and older places. An association, seeing the beauty of the location, and having faith in its future development, bought the ground and erected the lovely hotel Carteret, with its great broad verandahs, wide halls, and big, airy sleeping rooms. They also built several pretty cottages, which are furnished, and ready to be stepped into. I inspected one belonging to Mrs Fuller, wife of Dr. Fuller, ex-lieutenant governor of Utah, now proprietor of the Health Food company, in this city. It had good sized, well lighted rooms, fanned night and day with sea breezes. Who couldn't find summer glorious in such a cottage by the sea? Many who live permanently in the country might take useful hints from the furnishing of these summer dwellings. They have light wood floors, "shellacked," and an art square in the center. The furniture is light hardwood, the woodwork is light wood; the walls are in cream color, rough finish, soft and pretty to the eye. The windows have ornamental colored glass above them. Shades and no curtains are the rule. The whole effect is sweet and sunshiny. Nothing stuffy or oppressive in the way of furniture is tolerated. The light and air can be let in at will, and it would be a mercy to humanity if they had as easy access to all houses. I never could understand why so many ladies cover up their windows and make their homes like caverns.

What a charming thing it would be for a party of congenial friends—say two, or even three, small families—to rent one of these pretty cottages and summer together in a natural, healthful fashion, untrammeled by too much wardrobe! There is the hotel Carteret, at whose table they could eat and have exquisite fare, food beautifully cooked and daintily served, and be waited on by neatly dressed, good looking and thoroughly trained English girls. I thought of the wearied people of the stage who come back to New York and dump down in dull rooms, for which they pay as much money as would rent a cottage by the sea. What do these cottages rent for? Three hundred or $350 for the season, which is from May 1 until October, if the tenant desires to stay that long. I thought, too, of the teachers, the writers, the artists, the hundreds of refined women, to whom a summer in such a place would be a boon. I thought of them and sighed.

From Brielle one can see two villages, Point Pleasant on the south and Manasquan—"Squan" the country folk call it—on the north. Two rivers also help to make its landscape picturesque, the Manasquan and the Glimmer Glass—rivers by courtesy, for they are really arms of the sea or sheets of salt water separated from their mother ocean by a ridge of sand and a bit of swamp. They make lovely boating territory, and produce no end of crabs.

They have a good substitute for wardrobes at this hotel, and one that might be adopted by housekeepers quite frequently. A smooth board about a foot and a half wide is stood up on end a yard and a half from one corner. A shelf is placed at the bottom, and a sloping board on top. The top board is full of wardrobe hooks on the inside. Across this improvised clothes closet a curtain is run on a wire rod, and lo! even a fashionable belle could hang away a goodly stock of gowns and keep them free from dust. Many a housekeeper who longs for an extra wardrobe and cannot afford to buy one could construct such a one as this with her own hands and find it good. I am convinced that simplicity in furniture, as in everything else, is the true way. I hate to see a woman owned by her furniture—a slave to it. I would rather own the furniture, and I want no more of that than I can decently get on with.

All along the Jersey shore one finds groups of children who belong somewhere about, but spend all their dayhght time by the sea. I have noticed that these little sea urchins are generally thin-legged and scrawny. They play around in a spiritless way, though they consider it great enjoyment. They are not breezy, buoyant children; but they are wise when it comes to questions of porpoises, fish and other watery subjects. They will tell you that when the porpoises are seen near the shore it is a sign that "the blue fish are up;" that crabs shed their shells once a month; that when one porpoise is shot the others rush at him and very soon eat him up. They are posted as to ships and winds, and adore the fishermen who go out in boats and return safe and sound, but they have a contempt for the people who "bathe in clothes." They bathe without clothes, and as many times a day as the fancy seizes them. In all probability they dabble in the water so much that they keep themselves thin.

G. G.

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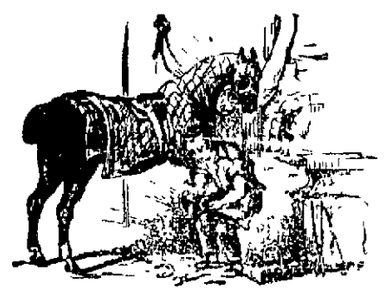

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Cabinet Work.

AMOS GIROD,

r a number of years past an employe of the late Peter Shauf, will continue the business as before, manufacturing

Bank and Store Counters,

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Shauf Dry Cold Air Refrigerator, for Saloons, Groceries, Butchers and Private Use.

I would respectfully ask the public to give me a call, promising to give satisfaction in all work, and prices very low. Shop just back of North Street High School Building.

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June 12

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Cheapest and Best Turnouts in the City.

Horses in Good Order and all Good Roadsters. Fine Buggies, Easy Riding. Rigs delivered to all parts of the city at all hours.

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Three new dwelling houses and one vacant lot on West Tremont street.

The Newstetter house on South East street.

Kent Jarvis' Second Addition:

W. ½ of lots No 32, 38 and 34 on Chester street.

Lot No. 6 on Erie street.

E. ½ of lots No 25, 26 and 27 Edwin street.

W. ½ of lots No. 45 and 46, with houses, Edwin street.

Lots No. 55, 56, 57 and 58, Edwin street.

W. ½ of lots No. 47 and 48 Dwight street.

A large lot fronting on West Main street.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE COUNTY CAPITAL.

The Treasurer and the Saloon Keepers Marriage Licenses and Real Estate Transfers.

Treasurer Dangler and assistant have been busy the past week in levying upon those saloon keepers who have refused to pay the Dow law license. The result is that the saloonists are commencing action in replevin, in common pleas court, and will furnish bond double the value of the amount asked. The following saloonists have commenced action: Bast Brothers, William Volzer, Ley & Menegay, William Lehnis, John Dahinden, Joseph Kauffman, Adam W. Young, Charles Schneider, John Green, J. A. Bachman, George Slemmer, Christian Sommer, Henry L. Vogelgesang, Charles Menches, Christian Mack, Gottlieb Graf, Frank L. Rose, Frederick Chophard, Prinius Phillipi, John H. Bechel, Victor F. Curry, John Tritch, Charles Walther, Alfred Holdi, Louisa Balser, Jeremiah Solliday, Hook & Kauffman, Emil Uuelhart, George Wagner, Catherine Orsinger, George Hermann, G. Volzer, Margaret Bourguin, Frank Bisler, Charles Sliker, Fritz Isler, Frank Adair, Andrew H. Stocker, J. D. Bair, Edward Menegay, Peter C. Streb, I. Anthony, W. F. Schario, Peter Bair, Eugene Donze, Frederick Oswalt, Geo. Nunemaker, Anthony J. Myers, August Gladieux, Henry Kropt, Chas. P. Fe[illegible] Adam Bollinger, Benjamin Dehoff[illegible] Gottlieb Grossklaus. The notices were first served in Canton. Alliance saloonists were served, and the work continued on to the western line.

Marriage licenses have been issued to Salvador Reinolde and Mary Huber of Alliance.

Manuel M. Hollinger and Cora M. Gore, of Tuscarawas township.

Aaron Porter and Samantha L. Dye, Marlboro township.

Application has been made in Probate Court to sell the personal property of the late Isaac Ulman, of Massillon, at private sale.

Levi W. Smith has commenced divorce proceedings in Common Pleas Court against his wife, Mary. He asserts that he was married in Canton in [illegible], but that his wife has proved unfaithful to him and committed adultery at No. 111 East Eighth street with a man known as person in 1885.

Lavinda Crosland has commenced divorce proceedings against her husband, Augustus, upon the grounds of gross neglect.

James Sams charges his wife, Ora, with having committed adultery in the house of Kit Gray, in Canton, and wants a divorce.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

M. Ruch to David Derbyshire, lot No. 1526 in third ward, Massillon, $50.

George Custer to Barnhard Strouse, 247 acres in Bethlheem township, $[illegible]

Margaret A. Fredericks to Tilla Stahl, lot No. 88, and Frederick M. Fredericks to same, lot 89 in Wilmot, $759.

CHAPMAN.

A Big Contract—The Sheffield Men Get Their Pay—The Youngstown Coal Company Merged into Another.

The Brush Hill mine started up in good shape last week, and has run every day since.

Phil Morgan, the baler, administrator of the Bammerlin estate, made a business trip to the farm one day last week.

Dr. J. F. Gardner, of West Brookfield, was called to our village through the sickness of Mr. David George. We have not learned the ailment.

A goodly number of our folks attended the G. A. R. excursion to Chippewa Lake Tuesday, and all appeared to be well pleased with the day's sport.

The West Massillon mine took a large contract from the Blaine last week, by giving five cents per ton better, putting it on the flat for $1.30 per ton.

The postoffice at Elton is about to change hands. Mr. S. J. Evans will be the ex-postmaster and David A. Thomas will attach P. M. to his signature. It seems that Steve was a little too loud in local politics, hence the change.

The Buster base ball club met their Waterloo last Sunday by a mixed club from the Corners and Manchester. Another game for a better stake will be played in the near future. By the way, why can't the G. A. G.'s of West Brookfield show some of their base ball talent with the Busters.

On Thursday eve of last week the pleasant residence of Mrs. Cyrus Young was the scene of a quiet wedding, Mr. Martin Richards, Jr., and Miss Retta Pratt being the contracting parties. We extend our congratulations and hope their wedded life will be passed as quietly as the beginning.

The district assembly meeting of the Knights of Labor held in Canton last week, was the largest ever held in this district. In the evening the band stand was occupied by D. J. Santry and Hon. John McBride, who delivered speeches from a laboring man's standpoint, to a large audience.

The Sheffield Crossing boys held a meeting last Saturday evening and delegated the Jefferson of the Hill to wait upon the company and get their pay, before the drilling would be completed, for that they think will put an end to the entire affair. So after being there three days he returned with the full amount due each one, and the boys are again happy. The drilling is progressing rapidly, going down from thirty to forty feet per day.

The Youngstown Coal Company is now a thing of the past, having sold their entire interest to the company operating the Clark mine. We understand the purpose of this purchase is to come through into the old [illegible] the Clark mine and pump both places, thereby allowing to take out considerable [illegible] they otherwise would be [illegible] The new company is [illegible] ly established, and the [illegible] forthcoming.

NAVARRE.

[illegible] Blantz land [illegible] to find coal.

[illegible] Justus, spent [illegible], Mrs Mary [illegible]

[illegible] of Canton, [illegible] Mrs. Fred[illegible]

[illegible] day at the mines [illegible] number of drunks [illegible]

[illegible] Smith and C. C. [illegible]n, spent Sunday at [illegible]

[illegible]s well represented at [illegible] excursion to Chippewa [illegible]day.

[illegible] departed for her [illegible]on, O., Monday, after [illegible] visit among friends.

[illegible]ret has returned from [illegible]rners, where she has [illegible] friends during the past [illegible]

[illegible]th returned last Tuesday [illegible]O., where he has been [illegible]ool for the past two [illegible]

[illegible]e Blantz and Robinson [illegible]vere awarded the contract [illegible]unty Commissioners last [illegible] to lay the stone founda[illegible] [illegible]o new bridges to be [illegible]west of town

[illegible]ck riding has become the [illegible]stime among our young [illegible]ne evening, some little [illegible], one of the young ladies [illegible] just begun to learn urged [illegible] into a trot. The result [illegible] was precipitated to the [illegible] without sustaining the [illegible] injury

[illegible]s a rumor afloat that the [illegible]n line of Massillon is to be [illegible]ded westward so as to [illegible] Brookfield within the incorporate limits of Massillon. The [illegible]our mind is a good one and [illegible] that by next week we may be able to give something more definite on the subject.

NAVARRE.

Stanley Company exhibited [illegible] Monday and Tuesday, in the [illegible]

[illegible]d Mrs. Jacob Reed, of [illegible], are guests of the family of [illegible] Ross.

Miss Viola Goshorn, of Coshocton, spent Sunday and Monday with Navarre friends.

Miss Jennie Highway came down from Canton to visit Navarre friends over Sunday.

Mrs. E. Baechtel and daughter, of Canton, circulated among Navarre friends this week.

Miss Ruella Nighman, of Canton, spent the fore part of the week at the home of Mr. John Stamm.

The M. E. festival was quite a success, and the propagators realized a net purse of about $50 for their efforts.

Organ grinders have been numerous here for a month past, and Navarreites who are so down on the toleration of tramps, apparently, and who are constantly suggesting ways to abate this nuisance, are the first to run out on the streets and give the beggars a penny to "hear strains of music." Isn't that suggestive?

Weeds in the lot adjoining John Weidman's Center Square residence have grown, in places, to almost the height of a man. The following notice has been tacked up on the lot:

"No Hunting Allowed on these Grounds."

We would suggest, John, that you turn your potato patch into a park, lay it off in artistic plats, have a fountain, a small lake and a swan or two, then charge admission to the grounds. You'd make money, John!

Here and There.

The Elyria races will be held August 4, 5, and 6. Entries will close July 31.

J. L. Myers & Co., of Canton, have assigned. Liabilities $6000, assets about $3000.

Massillon is now on the war path and anxious to get the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.—*Alliance Review.*

One hundred and ninety-six persons are in the infirmary. About a dozen were admitted this month.—*Repository.*

The Canton Cutlery Company is very anxious to move to Akron, and will probably soon do so. The Akron Business Men's Club is taking steps to procure a building for them. Seventy men will be employed. The credit of this is due to another Board of Trade.

An American Summer Hotel.

It happened to be at the Kaaterskill House—it might have been at the Grand, or at the Overlook—that the young gentleman in search of information saw the Catskill season get under way. The phase of American life is much the same at all these great caravansaries. It seems to the writer, who has the [illegible]test admiration for the military [illegible] that can feed and fight an army [illegible] field, that not enough account [illegible]le of the greater genius that can [illegible]ze and carry on a great American hotel, with a thousand or fifteen hundred guests, in a short, sharp, and decisive campaign of two months, at the end of which the substantial fruits of victory are in the hands of the landlord, and the guests are allowed to depart with only their baggage and side-arms, but so well pleased that they are inclined to renew the contest next year. This is a triumph of mind over mind. It is not merely the organization and the management of the army under the immediate command of the landlord, the accumulation and distribution of supplies upon this mountain-top, in the uncertainty whether the garrison on a given day will be one hundred or one thousand, not merely the lodging, rationing, and amusing of this shifting host, but the satisfying of as many whims and prejudices as there are people who leave home on purpose to grumble and enjoy themselves in the exercise of a criticism they dare not indulge in their own houses. Our friend had an opportunity of seeing the machinery set in motion in one of these great establishments. Here was a vast balloon structure, founded on a rock, but built in the air, and anchored with cables, with towers and high-pillared veranda, capable, with its annex, of lodging fifteen hundred people. The army of waiters and chamber-maids, of bell-boys and scullions and porters and laundry-folk, was arriving; the stalwart scrubbers were at work, the store-rooms were filled, the big kitchen shone with its burnished coppers, and an array of white capped and aproned cooks stood in line under their *chef*; the telegraph operator was waiting at her desk, the drug clerk was arranging his bottles, the newspaper stand was furnished, the postoffice was open for letters. It needed but the arrival of a guest to set the machinery in motion. And as soon as the guest came, the band would be there to launch him into the maddening gayety of the season. It would welcome his arrival in triumphant strains; it would pursue him at dinner, and drown his conversation; it would fill his siesta with martial dreams, and it would seize his legs in the evening, and entreat him to caper in the parlor. Every thing was ready. And this was what happened. It was the evening of the opening day. The train wagons might be expected any moment. The electric lights were blazing. All the clerks stood expectant, the porters were by the door, the trim uniformed bell-boys were all in waiting line, the register clerk stood fingering the leaves of the register with a gracious air. A noise is heard outside, the big door opens, there is a rush forward and four people flock in—a man in a linen duster, a stout woman, a lad of ten, a smartly dressed young lady, and a dog. Movement, welcome, ringing of bells, tramping of feet—the whole machinery has started. It was adjusted to crack an egg-shell or smash an iron-bound trunk. The few drops presaged a shower. The next day there were a hundred on the register; the day after two hundred; and the day following, an excursion.—*Charles Dudley Warner, in Harper's Magazine for May.*

The Trees to Plant About the House.

I shall not attempt to advise any one to plant this or that tree about his house, for what I might prefer might not suit him as well as something else. I shall merely mention some of our native trees which I know to be good. The sugar Maple is probably the general favorite. It grows quite rapidly, when once established is always symmetrical, and has pleasing foliage which is seldom infested with worms or insects. It is a good tree, and one that is easily transplanted. In several respects I consider the water or soft Maple preferable. It is never quite so prim in aspect as the sugar Maple, being inclined to divide into several branches of equal size rather than keep to one main trunk; these branches, or divisions of the trunk, spread out in all directions and give the tree a much more graceful character than its cousin has. In the fall it becomes a miracle of gorgeous color. We have no tree that can equal it in this respect. It is a more rapid grower than any other variety of Maple.

The Oak is a grand tree for use about the house. Its foliage is rich and beautiful, and always clean and healthy. It is not considered a rapid grower as a general thing, but I think the reason why it does not grow faster is generally to be found in a careless method of transplanting. I have seen trees which came up along the fences, making a wonderful growth every year, and I think those in our yards would do the same if we took proper care to preserve their roots in removing them from their native quarters. An Oak, well established, is good for all time to come, unless something happens to it, and it increases in beauty yearly.

The Elm is one of our most graceful trees, and is as easily transplanted as the Maple. It is also a rapid grower. Everybody admires it, but for some reason, it is not used as much as the Maple. I am delighted to see that it is becoming more popular yearly, here at the West. New England people are making their love for this beautiful tree felt in their new homes, by the extensive use they make of it, to the exclusion of the Maple, which settlers from other parts of the country have adopted as their favorite to the almost total neglect of the Elm.

I would under no circumstances use the Lombardy Poplars. They are never graceful. They grow rapidly but that is their only merit. They soon begin to fail, and in a few years you have to reset them. I would much prefer the **Balm o**f Gilead; and that is not a tree I would recommend strongly. But it is found [illegible] over the West, so far as I have been [illegible] transplants easily, grows rapidly, and [illegible] a pungent, aromatic smell that is quite agreeable. It grows symmetrically and makes a good shade, but its foliage is not pleasing after July.—*E. E. Rexford, in The American Gardener.*

[Continued from 1st page.]

propose to question anybody's motives, but thought we shouldn't hear the complaint of the gentleman from New York if these bonds were held by individual capitalists. It was because it bore upon the national banks to the extent of $100,000,000 of 3 per cents. It was a mere matter of business. Any business man would use his surplus to pay his indebtedness and save interest.

Mr. McKinley thought the resolution a remarkable one. It was a proposition coming from the party in accord with the administration to compel the president of the United States and the secretary of the treasury to do that which they had always had the power to do. He stated that in sixteen months the Democratic administration had called but $58,000,000 of government bonds for redemption, and compared it with each sixteen months of Republican administration since 1881, which had averaged $153,000,000.

Mr. Reed saw in the resolution a mere political game.

Mr. Morrison denied that the resolution was a condemnation of the administration. It left the question of reserve in the statutes where it was to-day. If it was law now that $100,000,000 was to be reserved, it would be law after the passage of the resolution. Did the gentleman from New York believe that $70,000,000 extra surplus was required in the treasury because there was a Democratic administration?

The amendment offered by Mr. Morrison, providing for the manner of ascertaining the surplus, was adopted without division.

The joint resolution was then passed—yeas, 207; nays, 67.

JULY 15.—In the house to-day, Mr. Randall, from the committee on appropriations, reported a joint resolution continuing in force until the 31st of July the provisions of the joint resolution providing temporarily (until to-day) for the expenditures of the government. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Price, a bill providing for holding terms of the United States courts at Eau Claire, Wis. Passed.

A discussion ensued regarding alleged interpolations in the Record.

The house then proceeded to consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia.

A bill incorporating a cable railway company occupied much time, various amendments being proposed, on each of which the question of no quorum was raised, necessitating a vote by tellers.

Pending further action, Mr. Morrison, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution ordering night sessions for to-night and Saturday night, to-night's session to be for consideration of labor business and Saturday's for consideration of business reported from the committee on printing. Agreed to.

Mr. Holman submitted the conference report on the legislative appropriation bill.

A recess was then taken until evening.

At the evening session the house passed the following bills from the committee on labor:

To prevent employment of convict labor and alien labor upon public buildings or other public works.

Amending the act to prevent importation or immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States.

To protect mechanics, laborers, and servants in the District of Columbia in their wages.

A senate bill providing for the payment of per diem of government employes for Decoration day and Fourth of July.

Directing the commissioner of labor to make an investigation in regard to convict labor in the United States.

A bill extending the provisions of the eight-hour law to letter-carriers gave rise to some opposition, and pending action the house, at 11 o'clock, adjourned.

JULY 16.—The house to-day resumed the consideration of the conference report on the legislative appropriation bill, and it was agreed to, thus disposing of so many of the amendments in dispute as were agreed to by the conference committee.

Mr. Cannon moved that the house recede from its disagreement to the senate amendment providing for an increase of the clerical force of the civil-service commission. Agreed to—yeas, 123; nays, 111.

Mr. Belmont, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the president to furnish the house with all correspondence not heretofore made public between the government of the United States and the republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica since 1876 in reference to the location and construction of an interoceanic canal by the San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua, and relating to the treaty and other rights of the bordering republics.

Several vetoes of private pension bills were sustained and one negatived.

The house subsequently adjourned.

JULY 17.—Mr. Davis, from the committee on commerce, to-day reported favorably to the house the bill to protect the freedom of commercial intercourse. The report says that by the act of June 19 last the president is authorized to issue his proclamation excluding vessels of foreign countries from the exercise of commercial privileges in United States ports in certain contingencies. But the bill which is now reported, while adopting the principle of that act, enlarges the scope of its application, in order that the president may have ample power, whenever our vessels are denied commercial rights in any port of a foreign country, to protect our commercial interests by the employment of the most comprehensive and vigorous measures in their behalf.

Mr. Breckinridge reported favorably from the committee on ways and means a bill reducing from 90 to 50 cents the tax on spirits distilled from apples, peaches, and other fruits, and for other purposes. The last section permits farmers to sell leaf tobacco of their own production or that taken by them as rent to any person not a licensed manufacturer.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the fortification appropriation bill.

JULY 19.—Immediately after the reading of the journal to-day the house resumed consideration of the fortification appropriation bill, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Randall, reducing from $500,000 to $100,000 the appropriation for the armament of seacoast defenses.

Mr. Randall withdrew the amendment and offered another, which was adopted by unanimous consent, providing that the guns, projectiles, etc., purchased shall be of American manufacture.

The bill was then passed.

The next business was the consideration of a senate concurrent resolution for the printing of twenty-six thousand copies of the third annual report of the civil-service commission. Agreed to—yeas 188, nays 46.

The bill repealing the pre-emption, timber-culture, and desert-land laws was discussed.

Mr. Morrison offered a concurrent resolution for the final adjournment of congress at 3 o'clock on July 28. Referred to the committee on ways and means.

The only bill passed at the evening session was one amending the act to modify the postal money order system. It provides for the transmission of small sums under $5 through the mails. The Postmaster-General may authorize postmasters at money order offices, or at such other offices as he may designate, to issue money orders, and these money orders shall be designated and known as "postal notes," and a fee of 3 cents shall be charged for the issue thereof. The remainder of the session was consumed in the consideration of the bill extending the free delivery system to cities of 10,000 inhabitants, or where the gross postal revenues exceed $10,000 per annum. Without further action the house, at 10:10, adjourned.

JULY 20.—Mr. Hewitt, from the committee on ways and means, reported back a resolution requesting the president to communicate to the house copies of any correspondence, reports, or information relating to the probable advantages or disadvantages to accrue to the United States by the operations of the reciprocity commercial convention between the United States and Mexico. Adopted.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill.

Mr. Randall moved to amend by striking out the Hennepin canal clause.

Mr. Cannon, Mr. Grosvenor, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Springer, and Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, briefly opposed the motion, which was rejected—98 to 19.

When the committee rose, Mr. Morrison, from the committee on ways and means, reported back the concurrent resolution fixing July 28 as the day for final adjournment, but pending action the house took a recess till evening.

Bold Burglars Succeed in Robbing George List's Safe.

The people living about the neighborhood of George List's meat market on Tremont street near Erie were some of them awakened a little after 1 o'clock Sunday morning by an unexplainable noise, but which it seems was not heard by Mr. List who lives next door to his place of business. On getting up the cause was easily learned.

Burglars had entered the rear door, drilled two holes, one on each side of the lock of the safe, charged them with dynamite, blowing both doors off. The money drawer, in which was about $75 in silver, was taken and the drawer left in an alley near by. The tools lying on the floor were identified as belonging to Robert Lomady, a blacksmith from whose shop they had been stolen.

The police have the matter well in hand, and it is extremely likely that the robbers, who seem to be amateurs, will be placed under arrest before very long.

The Judicial Convention.

MT. VERNON, O., July 21.—The Democratic Judicial Convention for the Fifth Judicial District, met in the Court House here this morning at 11 o'clock. The convention was called to order by John M. Myers, of Stark, chairman of the Judicial Committee. Hon. Robert M. Campbell, of Ashland, was chosen chairman, and Mr. Gay, of Richland, secretary. After the appointment and reports of the various committees, and the adoption of the same, the convention proceeded to the nomination of a judge. Hon John W. Albaugh was placed in nomination by Judge Adams, when, upon motion of ex-Representative Sharp, of Holmes, the rules were suspended and Judge Albaugh was renominated by acclamation. Judge Albaugh was called upon and made a short and very appropriate speech, accepting the nomination.

MAYOR'S COURT

And News from Police Headquarters.

It will be remembered that last week one Smith, more commonly known as "Shorty, the Bum," was sentenced to ten days at hard labor, with ball and chain attached to his leg. While Mr. Smith was engaged in this delightful occupation last Thursday with the Commissioner's gang, the foreman had occasion to leave them a short time. But it was long enough for Shorty to take off his shoes, slip off the chain and trot away from a town not likely to see him again.

James McGuire, who has figured in about every kind of badness imaginable, who has been in the penitentiary, workhouse and jail, last Thursday night attempted to rob a drunken man, and was sentenced on Friday by Mayor Frantz to four months in jail.

Fulginous Longevity.

The dear and worthy rector of an Episcopal parish in Connecticut wishing to write a sermon on the beauty of long life, went to see a not far distant neighbor who was past 90 to get from him some hint of the secret of his many years. He told the old man his errand and the nonagenarian made answer thus: "Well, I don't know ez I can tell exackly how it is: when I was 5 years old I s'pose I had the worst temper ever a young 'un was cussed with." "Yes, yes," said the rector intently. "Well, I s'pose from that day to this there ain't been a day I ain't been mad about suthin. This mornin' thing's don't gone right with me, and I'm mad—madder and madder over that cow gittin' into the wagon-house and eatin' up the saddle-cloth. I shall hev to begin to smash round and cuss right away, and if you're the parson—" "Good morning, my friend," said the parson, with inward disturbance and only a faint hope of recalling his mind to his sermon.—*New York Tribune.*

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The Brinkerhoff System.

DR. A. E. ELLIOTT, Dear Sir:

I was cured by the Brinkerhoff system five or six years ago and I am as sound to-day as any man on earth so far as Piles are concerned. I have never had a symptom of them since and I cannot say enough for the treatment. I never paid out any money that I received more benefit from than from what I paid for the treatment. It has cured lots of people here that are all right yet, and the system is a genuine thing and no humbug.

I was so bad at one time that I did not walk *a half mile in four years*. I had the Piles for thirty-five years, and I had a horrible case. I went to Cleveland to see Prof. W. and he said I could not be cured. I am cured and sound. I can lift or walk any place and have not a symptom of Piles. I had the Catarrh in my head for many years and when I was cured of Piles that stopped too. I used to spit all night so I could not sleep, but it is all right now. No Piles, no Catarrh.

Ottawa, O., July 14, 1886. JOHN CORTRIGHT, Grocer.

Dr. A. E. Elliott will be at Hotel Conrad Massillon, Ohio, from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m., Thursdays, August 12, Sept. 9, Oct. 7, Nov. 4, and Dec. 2 and 30, for the treatment of Rectal Diseases with the

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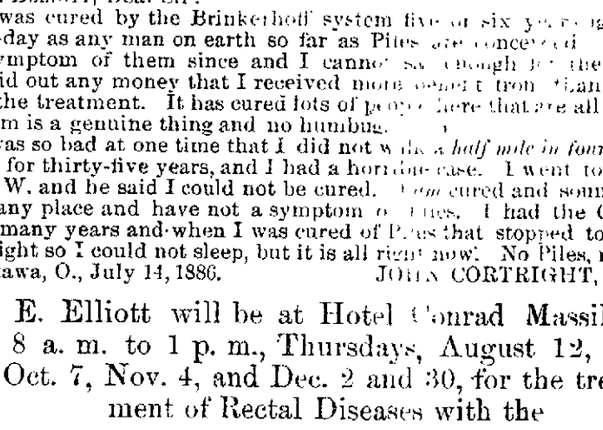

I have purchased the patents and good will of the former manufacturer of the AKRON SPRING BED BOTTOM, and would respectfully ask the public to call and examine same. Orders solicited. Respectfully,

Nov. 14-1yr W. B MAYER,

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